The New-York Times.

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THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

A CLEAN SWEEP IN OHIO.

THE ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET, AND A LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES PUT BEYOND DOUBT—THE WORK OF THE MERCHANTS AT THE POLLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The timely discovery of the Democratic operations in regard to Wood County destroyed the last hope of success for the inflationists. We now have authentic reports from all the counties. The Republicans make a clean sweep, electing the entire State ticket by majorities ranging from 3,500 to 8,000—the latter figures for Sam Carey's competitor, Gen. Young. The Democrats expressed hopes, after they had relaxed their hold on the ballot-boxes, that while Hayes' election was settled, the Republican candidates for Auditor and Treasurer would run enough behind to elect their competitors. But Williams and Milliken, the Republicans, though running behind Gen. Hayes, have majorities not likely to fall below 3,500.

The corrected returns show that the Senate will stand twenty Republicans to sixteen Democrats—one not reported—giving the Republicans three majority, which will be increased to five if the frauds in Perrysburg are defeated. The House will stand sixty-five Republicans to forty-five Democrats and one Independent Democrat.

Much of the largely increased vote in the State is accounted for by the fact that in more cases than ever before business men who usually keep out of politics gave a day's work at the polls, determined to do what they could toward restoring business to stable foundations.

During the last three days the Republican Committee has been overwhelmed with telegrams from anxious inquirers in all sections of the country, as many as fifty messages of this sort accumulating at once, and each impatiently demanding an immediate answer.

A striking feature of the Democratic defeat is their loss in this (Franklin) county, of over twelve hundred, or fifty per cent. of their majority in 1873, and this in spite of the fact that the Democrats had, by means of partisan legislation, taken possession of nearly all the lucrative official places in the public institutions located here, and made use of them to assist them in the State election.

THE WOOD COUNTY FRAUD.

UNBLUSHING ATTEMPT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO STEAL THE SENATE—HOW IT WAS DEFEATED—EXTENT OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—In political circles the sensation of to-day has been the exposure of a Democratic trick for giving votes by the wholesale to Allen and securing Democratic ascendency in the State Senate. At a late hour last night the Chairman of the Republican State Committee intercepted a private telegram from E. S. Dodd, editor of the Toledo *Democrat*, to John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which read: "Would a thousand majority in Wood County help us out?" Soon after Thompson replied to Dodd in these words: "It would do much good." The failure, yesterday, of the Republican Committee to get any information from Wood and one or two other counties in regard to the election had led them to suspect that there was a concerted plan for tampering with the returns. Hence their watchfulness last night.

Just how the telegraphic correspondence between Dodd and Thompson was intercepted is known only to the Republican Committee, but the source is stated to be only one remove from the original documents.

As soon as this startling information reached Hon. A. T. Wikoff, Chairman of the Republican Committee, he placed himself in communication with the telegraph office at Toledo, and received the assurance that under no circumstances would the original copy of Dodd's telegram be destroyed or put out of the way. Thompson denies the truth of the whole matter, but the Republican Committee say they can prove the genuineness of the correspondence, and to that end they would ask nothing further than the consent of all parties concerned to an examination of original dispatches in the telegraph offices in Toledo and Columbus.

Immediately after the reception of the Dodd-Thompson correspondence Capt. Wikoff received a warning telegram that gross frauds were being perpetrated at Perrysburg, in Wood County. Perrysburg is about twenty-five miles south of Toledo, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. Competent men have been sent thither from this city and Toledo to investigate matters. Wood County is in the Toledo Senatorial district, which elects two members of the Senate, and it is believed to have been the chief aim of the Democrats in their attempted fraud to count in their candidates for the Senate, thus securing the control of that body for the emergency of contesting the election of Hayes. It is almost needless to say that as soon as the Democratic committee found out that the Republicans knew of their highhanded game they changed the programme, concluding that a "thousand majority in Wood County" would not do them as much good as was at first supposed.

Later revised election returns are a little more favorable to the Republicans than the figures I telegraphed you yesterday, which had been partially based by the Republican Committee on returns received through Democratic sources. Hayes' majority is now placed at 4,700. At noon to-day the Republican Committee were advised that the official count of the vote in Hamilton County elects all four of the Republican candidates to the State Senate. It had been supposed that E. F. Kleinschmidt, one of the Republican candidates for the Senate, had been defeated by J. E. Bell, Democrat. At about the same hour the committee were advised that in the Toledo Senatorial district, which has two members, one Republican has been elected in spite of the frauds at Perrysburg, and should the fraudulent vote in the Perrysburg precinct be thrown out, as it surely will be at the proper time, it will elect the other Republican candidate to the Senate, in which event the Senate will stand 21 Republicans to 16 Democrats. At all events the Republicans will have twenty members, a working majority of three, which effectually spoils the Democratic calculation of contesting the seat of Gov. Hayes. It turns out that the frauds which the Democratic Committee allege were perpetrated in Cleveland, consist in the fact that the judges of election in two wards, after the close of the polls, removed the ballot-boxes into rooms adjoining those where the votes were received in order that they might have the comfort of fire while engaged in the long and tedious process of counting the ballots. For this action the Democratic Committee assert that the vote of those two Republican wards must be thrown aside. A State law directs that the counting out shall be done in the room where the ballots are received, without removing the ballot-box therefrom.

HAYES' MAJORITY 4,753—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Returns have been received from all the counties of the State, which are considered as correct as can be obtained until the official returns are received by the Secretary of State. These returns show Hayes' majority in the State to be 4,753. The official returns may vary this count by 300 either way.

The Republicans have an assured majority of seventeen in the House of Representatives, and three majority certainly, and possibly five, in the Senate.

The balance of the Republican State ticket is probably elected, but the official returns must decide the respective majorities.

The interest in the election remained at fever heat until the returns from Wood County to-day settled the political complexion of the Senate.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 15.—A special to the *Blade* says Wood County gives Hayes 469 majority; also, that both Republican candidates for Senator are elected.

REPUBLICANS REJOICING.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Republicans here are rejoicing over the confirmation of the first reports of the elections in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska, and guns are being fired in celebration of the victories.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Republicans are celebrating with bonfires the victory in Ohio.

IOWA.

RETURNS FROM SEVENTY-FOUR COUNTIES SHOW 31,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—FURTHER GAIN IN THE SENATE.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.—The *State Register* has returns from seventy-four counties, in which the net majority is 24,529. It estimates the Republican majority will reach about 30,800 to 31,000. Its advices report one further gain in the Senate for the Republicans—Wilson, of Jackson. The dispatches make some changes in the House but the relative standing of the two parties in that body remains about the same as estimated late Wednesday night.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLE—THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Upon the arrival of the President this morning notice was sent to members of the Cabinet to meet him in council at noon. The meeting continued two hours, the time being mostly occupied with routine business. The disturbances in Mississippi were presented by the Attorney General, who expressed the conviction that no further troubles need be apprehended. The President announced the name of Secretary Delano's successor, and enjoined secrecy until the gentleman who has been tendered the place can be heard from. It is intimated that the tender of the appointment was telegraphed to-day to the gentleman selected, and members of the Cabinet say the formal announcement will not be made until next week. The fact that ex-Senator Chandler returned with the President gave rise to a report that that gentleman had been appointed.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—THE FINAL EXERCISES AND ADJOURNMENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—At the executive session of the Women's Congress, held at noon to-day, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Miss Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College. Vice Presidents—Abby J. May, of Massachusetts; Elizabeth H. Churchill, of Rhode Island; Mrs. C. A. Quimby, of Maine; Mrs. Abba G. Woolson, of New-Hampshire; Mrs. Catharine E. Beecher, of Connecticut; Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, of New-York; Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Emma Bartol, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. F. W. Elliott, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Prof. Cutler, of Ohio; Mrs. Mary Lawrence, of Illinois; Mrs. Mary Mortimer, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Ann Adams, of Iowa; Mrs. Rebecca N. Hazard, of Missouri; Mrs. Frances Bagley, of Michigan; Mrs. Ellen Tupper Wilkes, of Colorado; Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, of California; Mrs. Martha McKay, of Indiana; Mrs. Alice J. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Marietta M. Elliott, of Minnesota. Secretary—Miss Alice C. Fletcher. Treasurer—Mrs. S. C. Hoffman. Auditors—Mrs. Sarah Swayne and Mrs. R. L. Clapp. Directors—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Eastman, of Massachusetts; Mrs. J. L. Bagg, of New-York; Mrs. Anna C. Brackett, of New-York; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Kate N. Daggett, of Illinois; Mrs. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New-Jersey; Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, of Illinois; Mrs. Margaret V. Longley, of Ohio; Mrs. Henrietta W. Johnson, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Ruth O. Delamater, of New-York; Dr. Mary Safford Blake, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, of New-York. Mrs. Elisabeth Smith Miller, of Geneva, presented a paper, which was read by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, on "Science in the Kitchen." She advocated training-schools to teach the culinary art. Mrs. Diehl, of Chicago, read a paper on "Kitchen Chemistry," prepared by Mrs. M. L. Varley, of Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Livermore read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Beecher commending Kindergartens and favoring their establishment in every city and village.

The Congress then adjourned sine die. The audience this evening was immense, and the utmost interest has been manifested in the proceedings.

THE LANGMAID TRAGEDY.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15.—A tramp who was seen lurking about the woods in the neighborhood of the Pembroke tragedy has been arrested at Pittsfield. Drew, against whom there was some evidence, and whose life was threatened by the people, has been released on his own recognizance. No clue of value has yet been discovered.

Another man (a tramp) was arrested to-night on suspicion. He was ugly and reticent, and would give no account of himself, except that his name was White. A letter found on him, however, indicates his name to be Peter Callanan. His vest was stained with blood in front and upon the neck behind. La Page is still in jail, and in a very depressed condition. He has taken food but once since his arrest. The tramp arrested in Pittsfield has been visited by detectives, but it is not thought he is in any way connected with the Langmaid murder.

THE WISCONSIN WHISKY CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—In the whisky cases to-day Judge Drummond overruled a motion to quash the indictment against Taft & Miller, and sustained the demurrers to the plea in abatement. In the latter decision he held that it is competent for the same Grand Jury to act for the District Circuit Court even though they are sworn but once.

The case against George Q. Erkstine, Collector, was called. Mr. McKinney opened the case for the Government. Alexander Stewart was the first witness sworn. His testimony was not concluded when the court adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATS.

GEN. BARTLETT'S DECLINATION A SEVERE BLOW—THE HOPE OF CATCHING STRAY REPUBLICAN VOTES DISPELLED—A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO BE MADE ON BOTH SIDES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

There is a better feeling among the Massachusetts Republicans at present than at any time since the opening of the campaign. The reorganized State Central Committee have been working systematically throughout the State, as our State Central Committees have not been in the habit of doing, organizing rallying committees and arranging for public meetings in the larger places, and this report of the feeling of the Republican voters generally is the private report of their agents, not made up for publication. For a while after the Democratic Convention there was a widespread feeling that the Democratic ticket, so ingeniously made up and joined to its liberal, Republican platform, would be "hard to beat," and for at least a week after the Republican Convention it was the honest belief of those best informed that the prospects for Republican victory were uncomfortably blue, though precious care was taken to prevent this notion getting abroad. But when it was realized that the leaders of the various factions of the Republican Party were determined to throw their influence for the straight ticket, and when it was seen how weak the anti-Rice movement of the prohibitionists really was, this fear of results disappeared; and, what is more significant, the voters generally—not politicians, and in no way connected with politicians—began to talk differently. Now, the letter of Gen. Bartlett declining to serve on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor having been published, the disaffected Republicans are deserting the Democratic standard, and it looks as if the old party, so long in the minority in Massachusetts, was to fall back again to its old place, and as suddenly as it came up out of it.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

The Democrats are sorely disappointed at the turn of affairs, though they strive heroically to brace up and look cheerful. It was on their nomination of Gen. Bartlett that they built their strongest hopes of success, and it was their intention to fight their campaign on talk of liberality, union of the best men of both parties for good government, an abandonment of old issues, and a new departure for reform, retrenchment, and honesty in the administration of affairs, and so on; and as proof of their sincerity was to be exhibited their Republicanized ticket, with Bartlett and Monroe. Now, this plan to gather in Republican votes is shattered, their net is broken, and they are for the moment distressed and disheartened. At the conference of the leaders to-day John Quincy Adams was taken up as the only available candidate and substituted for Bartlett, and now the ticket is to be Gaston and Adams, an old fashioned Democratic ticket, which can hardly be tempting to disgruntled Republicans. There is a good deal of feeling against those who urged the nomination of Bartlett, now that it has become known that he refused to allow his name to be used before the convention was held, but it is quite certain that they acted in good faith. Before the decision to nominate John Quincy Adams was reached to-day a strong effort was made to have another Liberal substituted for Bartlett, but one could not possibly be found, and so Adams was taken, the notion being that his family being popular in the State just now he might draw more votes than any other man in the fold.

ADAMS' TALK.

The majority of the delegates in the Republican Convention who hoped for the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, went home pleased with their work, but no doubt with minds made up to abide by the decision of the convention, and give their support to Rice. Of this the Republican Committee are assured by their agents who have been about the State. But that there are many voters who are dissatisfied with the nomination, and preferred a new departure with a new man outside of what they are pleased to term the "ring," and that man Adams, is undoubtedly the fact. These find it hard to come to the support of Mr. Rice, and it was from them with Bartlett on their ticket—Bartlett being known to be an Adams man—the Democrats hoped for aid. But that they are coming, slowly but surely, is patent. Some of the papers have suggested an Independent ticket, Adams and Bartlett, but to this there is no response. So the Adams movement may be regarded as ended, and the Republican ticket is now pretty sure of the majority of the Republican votes. The Prohibitory ticket, put in the field by Dr. Miner and his uneasy little band, and the Labor Reform ticket, with Phillips at its head, are generally counted out, and it is thought that they can poll but an insignificant number. Neither Baker nor Phillips has thought it necessary to take any notice of the nomination, and Bartlett, whom the Labor Reformers nominated for Lieutenant Governor, unaware of the fact that he was "a born aristocrat," proposes, it is said, to ignore their action. So the two parties are to have the struggle, not bothered much by the factions on either side.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

The campaign from this time out will be pushed with vigor by both parties. The Republicans have already in the field Rice, their candidate, Henry Wilson, for occasional work, and Congressman George F. Hoar, who in the convention was an Adams man, and Judge Hoar and Senator Dawes are to soon take the stump, so it is said at head-quarters here. The Germans propose to make some public demonstrations, and these in favor of the Democratic ticket. At head-quarters, particularly those of the Republicans, there is a look of business. The Republicans have plenty of material, and their agents are working through the State in a business-like fashion, as if they were connected with a prominent mercantile concern, rather than engaged in a temporary occupation. It is an active campaign, such as has not been seen in this State for many a year, and men are prominent in its management who have not engaged heretofore in political work. The Republicans at last realize that work is to be done to bring the State back to their control, and this is how it happens that men of standing and prominence in the commercial world are taking a part in the detail work of the campaign. It is a good sign, and is one good result of the general shaking up.

OUTRAGE AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—As Minnie German, aged nine years, was walking with a younger sister on the outskirts of this city last night, she was waylaid by a young man and outraged. The screams of the children attracted the attention of two ladies, who went to their assistance, and at the same time a party of men came upon the scene, but the ruffian had escaped into the woods. Parties went in search of him this morning, and information given by a boy led them to the house of a young man named James Lovert, who lives in the neighborhood of the victim's house. After some trouble they succeeded in arresting Lovert, and on taking him before the children he was at once fully identified by them. The officers had some difficulty in removing him to jail, as there was a strong disposition manifested by the crowd to lynch him. The girl is dangerously injured, and may not recover.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLICANS LAST EVENING—SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

The Assembly District Republican Conventions were held last evening. In the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Districts the conventions adjourned without making nominations. In the others the following nominations were made:

Sixth District—Adam Lahr.
Seventh District—Isaac I. Hayes.
Ninth District—Andrew Jackson Campbell.
Eleventh District—Charles A. Peabody, Jr.
Twelfth District—Archibald Watts.
Thirteenth District—Robert H. Strahan.
Fifteenth District—Christian F. Tietjen.
Seventeenth District—William T. Graff.
Twentieth District—Charles E. Heuberer.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Lahr, the nominee in the Sixth District, is a German by birth, but has long been a resident in the district. He is a master carpenter and Vice President of the German Republican Association, and is highly respected as an intelligent and honorable citizen.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, nominee in the Seventh, was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1832. He accompanied Dr. Kane on his voyage to the polar regions in 1853, and when in command of another expedition in 1860 succeeded in getting within 480 miles of the North Pole. In 1861 he acted as a Brigade Surgeon in the Union Army, and superintended the building of the largest hospital ever constructed in the world, and of which he was chosen commandant. In 1869 he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1874 he represented the American Geographical Society at the Millenial celebration of the Iceland Republic. Dr. Hayes has always been a consistent Republican, and made his maiden political speech for Fremont in the Presidential campaign of 1856. He has written a half-dozen books in relation to his Arctic explorations, and has been engaged for some time as a lecturer and in the prosecution of literary pursuits. His election is regarded as certain.

Andrew Jackson Campbell, nominee in the Ninth District, is about forty-seven years of age, and has been identified with the Republican Party since its organization. He was a member of the Common Council in 1856 and 1857, and, resigning from that office, was appointed Deputy Tax Commissioner, in which office he served from 1857 until 1864. In 1865 he was appointed Clerk of the Third Judicial Court under Judge Smith, and in 1873 he was chosen as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs under Commissioner Van Nort in the Street Department, and was discharged when Tammany assumed control of the City. He is a popular man, and his friends feel certain of his election.

Charles A. Peabody, nominee for the Assembly from the Eleventh District, is a comparatively young man, being now but about thirty years of age, and in his district enjoys a most enviable reputation for integrity, honesty, and ability. He is a son of ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, well known in this City. He was educated at Columbia College, and graduated from that institution with honors, as he did in after years from the Columbia Law School, and has been in successful practice in late years. For a long time he has been a quiet worker for the Republican Party, and was a delegate to the Saratoga Convention in September last. He is looked upon as a very acceptable and trustworthy nominee, and will command the hearty support of the Republican members of the district.

Archibald Watts, the nominee in the Twelfth District, was born in the City of Brooklyn about the year 1842, and for twenty-eight years has been living in the district in which he was nominated. His father was the originator of the Republican Association of the district. Early in life he started in the bakery business at No. 28 Avenue D, and has acquired a large competency. He received a common school education, graduating with the highest honors in his class. He speaks the German language with fluency, and is looked upon as a great favorite of the German population of the district. He is considered one of the strongest men that could have been placed in nomination, and has always proved himself an active and earnest Republican.

Robert H. Strahan, the candidate from the Thirteenth District, was born in this State, and is thirty-two years of age. He is a young lawyer of extensive practice and much promise, doing business at No. 287 Broadway, and is cousin to John H. Strahan, the eminent lawyer. He was elected to represent Newburg, N. Y., in the Legislature of 1871 and 1872, being the only candidate ever honored with a re-election from that district. Mr. Strahan was well and favorably known as the Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the Legislature which ousted "Alick" Frear, and as a member of the Legislative Committee which impeached Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn. Mr. Strahan's stainless record and personal popularity have gained for him a host of friends.

Mr. Tietjen, nominee in the Fifteenth District, is a wholesale pork dealer, doing business at the corner of Thirty-second street and Tenth avenue; is thirty years of age, and for many years a resident of the district and popular among all classes, especially the Germans. He has never held office.

Mr. Graff, nominee in the Seventeenth, has been a life-long resident of the district, and was the first Secretary of the Republican organization which was started in 1853. He is about forty-seven years of age. He was Principal of Forty-seventh street School, but for a number of years past he has practiced law, being a member of the firm of Cudlipp & Graff, of No. 294 Broadway. Although Mr. Graff has never held any political office, he has been connected with the Republican Party since its formation, and is very popular in his district. He was a candidate for Assembly in 1872, and was defeated by one vote, which he himself cast for his opponent, Mr. Andrew Blessing. As there will be a bitter fight between the Tammany and anti-Tammany parties in this district, Mr. Graff's friends are confident of his election.

Charles E. Heuberer, the nominee of the Twentieth District, is a native of this City, although of German extraction, and has not yet completed his thirty-first year. At the age of eighteen Mr. Heuberer commanded a company in the Sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and with his command participated in the Red River and other South-western campaigns. His first vote was cast for Lincoln. Mr. Heuberer is a wholesale dealer in grain and a member of the Produce Exchange. He is extremely popular with the young men of his district, and his nomination, although unexpected and unsought, gives the greatest satisfaction to the rank and file of the party.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND THIEF.

Yesterday evening, while Mr. Murphy, keeper of a jewelry store at No. 171 Bowery, was about closing his place, a respectably-dressed young man entered the store and asked to see a diamond cross, value $900, which had been exposed for sale in the show-window. No sooner did he have the cross in his hand than he dashed into the street, closely pursued by Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Murphy's clerk. Officer Leddy, of the Broadway Squad, who was on a Third avenue car, seeing the crowd, jumped off, gave chase, and captured the thief at the corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets. The prisoner, who gave his name as William Creamer, and who is said to be a notorious professional thief, was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The diamond cross was found in the street, where he had thrown it when he endeavored to escape from the Police.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 15.—Mr. Ford and Mr. Bergne, the English officials appointed to act with Sir A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner of the International Commission on the Fisheries Settlement, are busily engaged in preparing the case for the commission. It is understood that Gov. Clifford, of Salem, Mass., will be the United States Commissioner, and Judge Foster, of Boston, the American agent. A third Commissioner remains to be chosen by the Austrian Ambassador at London. When this takes place the commission will be fully organized and proceed to business. The counsel engaged by the Canadian Government to conduct their case before the commission will meet in St. John early in November to consult about the case.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—Samuel J. Frost, who has been on trial here since Tuesday for the murder of his brother-in-law, Frederick P. Towne, in Petersham, July 4, last, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to be hanged.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

INDIA.

TWENTY THOUSAND FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS BY FLOODS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—6 A. M.—The *Times of India* says 20,000 people have been rendered homeless by the floods in the neighborhood of Ahmedabad, in the Province of Guzerat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIFTEEN WORKMEN FATALLY INJURED BY MOLTEN METAL.

LONDON, Oct. 16—6:30 A. M.—Fifteen workmen were injured, it is feared fatally, by an overflow of molten metal at the Walsall Ironworks yesterday.

SPAIN.

THE NOTE TO THE VATICAN—MODIFICATION OF THE CONCORDAT DESIRED—SOME OF ITS ARTICLES IMPOSSIBLE TO EXECUTE.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The *Epoca*, of this city, has an editorial article explanatory of the note recently sent to the Vatican. "The note," the *Epoca* says, "points to the religious condition of Europe, and makes the deduction that Spain cannot be exceptional. It expresses a wish to negotiate for the modification of some of the articles of the Concordat of 1851, which can never be executed."

King Alfonso delivered the beretta to Mgr. Simeoni to-day.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The French authorities have arrested the Carlist chief Gamundi Ossigliano.

TURKEY.

DEFEAT OF A REBEL FORCE—SUBMISSION OF SEVENTEEN VILLAGES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The following news is official: A force of 2,000 insurgents has been defeated by the Turks. One hundred and sixty were killed. The rest took refuge in Montenegro. Seventeen villages, hitherto strongly insurgent, have submitted to the Turkish authority.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HEAVY GALES ON THE BRITISH COAST—WRECK OF COASTERS AND LOSS OF A NUMBER OF LIVES—A STEAMER AND A SHIP BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—There were heavy gales around the coasts of Great Britain yesterday. The telegraph has already announced the wreck of several coasters and the loss of a number of lives.

The steamer Ville D'Aurillac has been badly damaged by fire at St. Nazaire, France.

Advices received here announce that the Dutch ship Willem Poolman, Capt. Valck, last from Newcastle June 3, for Portland, Oregon, has been totally destroyed by fire at sea. The crew were saved, and have arrived at Padang.

PORTUGAL.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER RETURNED TO HIS POST.

LISBON, Oct. 15.—The American Minister to Portugal has returned to his post.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE DATE OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—*L'Evènement* believes that the French elections will be fixed for Dec. 20.

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says if the Government is defeated on the question of the system of voting, President MacMahon will form an Extra-Parliamentary Ministry under M. Fourtou, which will delay dissolution as long as possible.

THE PRESIDENCY—M. THIERS' POPULARITY.

LONDON, Oct. 16—4:30 A. M.—The *Morning Echo* publishes a special telegram from Paris saying that the popularity of M. Thiers is causing some uneasiness to the MacMahonites.

L'Univers publishes a significant article reminding the politicians that all Presidential competition has been adjourned until 1880.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—1 A. M.—The storm centres of Friday have united in Maine, with north-west to south-west winds, cloudy, cooler weather, and rain over the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States. North-westerly winds, high pressure, and low temperature prevail from the upper lakes to Missouri and Tennessee, with clear or clearing weather. North-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Marietta, Paducah, and Confluence, and fallen at Johnsonville, Nashville, Pittsburg, New-Geneva, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and Tennessee, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, low temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by warmer, cloudy weather, and south-east winds north of Missouri.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, with north-west to north-east winds.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the first two districts during the day.

Cautionary signals continue at Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport, and on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

RUN ON A BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—There was quite a run on the Home Savings Bank, of this city, to-day, which continued to the close of bank hours. The officers of the bank state that it is in a perfectly safe condition; that they are paying all that come without requiring the regular notice, and expect to continue so to do. The semi-annual dividend of their earnings amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars, and its distribution calls nearly thirty thousand depositors to the bank. Unless the withdrawal of deposits continues to increase the bank will continue to pay without requiring notice; but should it continue the bank will undoubtedly adopt the policy of requiring the notice provided for in the contract with each depositor.

BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Burleigh, of Chicago, to-day challenged Maggiol, of New-Orleans, to play a game of billiards for the championship of the North west and South-west, and deposited his forfeit here. Arrangements will probably be made to have the game occur on the 8th of January, in New-Orleans.

DEATH OF A TROTTING HORSE.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 15.—At the Norwich Trotting Park, to-day, Palmer Boy, entered by Peter McIntyre, of Springfield, Mass., fell dead in a race. He trotted finely yesterday, but was evidently ailing. He was nine years old, said to have a record under 2:30, and was worth $5,000.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15.—The Barre (Vt.) bank robber, who gave his name as George Miles, has been identified as George Hicks, a "pal" of Mark Shinborn, and the one who assisted in the latter's escape from State Prison in this city. He is a notorious cracksman, and some time since escaped from jail at Walpole, in this State, where he was confined pending a trial for bank burglary.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—A special to the *Journal* from Montpelier gives the details of a desperate plot to release Miles, the Barre Bank robber, which, however, failed through the vigilance of the officers.

LAWLESSNESS IN LOUISIANA.

PROCLAMATION OF ACTING GOV. ANTOINE AGAINST THE EAST FELICIANA MOBS AND LYNCHERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1875.

Whereas, official information has been received by the Executive Department that in the Parish of East Feliciana, in this State, certain evil-disposed persons, acting in concert with the residents of the adjoining State of Mississippi, have banded together for unlawful and disorderly purposes, and brought about, in the Parish of East Feliciana and in the district immediately adjacent thereto, a condition of anarchy and mob violence which is dangerous to the peace and prosperity of that section of the State, and which has culminated, among other results, as follows:

First—In the violent expulsion from the Parish of East Feliciana of a large number of parish officials admitted to have been legally elected and qualified.

Second—In the compulsory adjournment of the Fifth Judicial Court in said parish, and the shooting of the Sheriff while in the discharge of his official duties in connection with said court.

Third—In the patrolling of the parish by bands of armed and masked men on errands of violence and bloodshed.

Fourth—In the murder by masked assassins of John Gair, one of the leading colored citizens of said parish, while under the protection of a Sheriff's posse, and when on his way to answer a criminal charge preferred against him.

Fifth—In the hanging by a lawless mob of a woman, a near relative of the said Gair, accused of an attempted crime, and who at the time of her unlawful execution was lodged in the Parish Prison, awaiting trial for the offense alleged against her.

Sixth—In the incendiary burning of country stores and cotton-gins in this and adjacent parishes; and,

Whereas, all these disorderly and lawless acts are productive of great injury to the State, and are subversive of all the conditions of peace and prosperity; now, therefore,

I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor, and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this proclamation, commanding all illegal and disorderly bodies of men in said Parish of East Feliciana to disperse and retire to their homes, and I call upon all good citizens to co-operate with the civil authorities in arresting and bringing to justice all such violent and disorderly persons, to the end that the public peace and obedience to the laws may be speedily restored.

(Signed,) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

AN OLD SOLDIER MURDERED.

THE BODY OF AN OLD MAN OF SEVENTY FOUND AT BARRE, VT.—DRUNKENNESS THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15.—The body of Rufus Streeter, of Washington, aged seventy, was found to-day on the roadside one and a half miles from Barre Village, completely disemboweled. The murder causes great excitement at Barre. The body now lies behind a fence, through which it was dragged from the opposite side of the road. There was evidently a desperate struggle between the victim and his murderer. The lower part of the body is naked, the pantaloons having been stripped off. The abdomen is slashed across, the wound having been made apparently with a bowie-knife, and the intestines protrude. The face is horribly mangled, as if beaten with a stone. The upper part of the body is clothed in a blue army coat.

The deceased was a soldier in the Vermont Tenth Regiment. Yesterday he and Asa Magoon, of Orange, with whom Struter lived, were at a horse-race in Barre, and started thence after dark. Both were intoxicated. The officers are looking for Magoon, and have arrested a Mrs. Perrin, near whose house the murder was committed, and who is suspected of complicity in the affair. Hundreds of persons are flocking to the scene of the murder, which is one of the most frightful ever committed in the State.

Mrs. Perrin has acknowledged to the District Attorney that Magoon and Streeter passed an hour last evening at her house, taking lunch and leaving at dusk, but had no altercation whatever. On the contrary, a Mr. Wilder, who passed Mrs. Perrin's house at 6 o'clock last evening, heard an angry altercation, and heard Magoon say, "I had as lief take your life as not." Suspicion also points to Magoon's son Asa, and it is believed he assisted his father. He cannot be found.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the steam-mill of the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, at Augusta, Me. The mill, with its valuable machinery and two lumber-houses, was consumed. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,000. Seventy-five persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. While the fire was in progress a derrick fell, fatally injuring Herbert L. Beale and severely wounding Charles Diplock, members of the Pacific Fire Company.

At 9:30 o'clock last night the barn of James Smith, at Nyack, N. Y., dealer in flour, feed, &c., together with large quantities of hay, oats, flour, &c., and two horses, one valued at $1,000, were destroyed by fire. The loss is between $10,000 and $12,000, with no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Late Thursday night the barn on the farm of T. J. Myer, near Pikesville, Baltimore County, Md., containing a number of valuable horses, Alderney cows, farming implements, &c., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

E. Cummings' peg factory at South Acworth, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Nothing was saved. The loss is about $6,000; insurance, $3,000.

The Eagle Distillery, formerly owned by the Bingham Bros., at Watoka, Ind., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is heavy, and is only partially covered by insurance.

An incendiary fire in Oxford, Conn., early yesterday morning, destroyed the dwelling and store of D. T. Dunham, causing a loss of $5,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The house and barn of Jared Derby, of Plainville, Conn., were burned yesterday morning. One horse was burned in the barn. The loss is about $1,000.

The house, barn, and slaughter-house of Patrick Lannon, in Drocut, Mass., were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $9,000.

A fire at J. Aschenbach's varnish factory, on Charlton street yesterday morning, damaged the place to the extent of $200.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—John T. Huss, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tiffin, Ohio, committed suicide to-night by shooting through the heart. An examination of the affairs of the bank is now going on. It is believed that irregularities have existed for some time. Much excitement prevails in Tiffin.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced here about 6 o'clock this evening. The vibrations were from east to west. Advices from Santa Clara Valley, south of San Francisco, mention the occurrence of a similar shock there. No damage has been reported.

REMAINS OF A MASTODON DISCOVERED.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Prof. T. B. Comstock, of Cornell University, with assistants, was engaged to-day in exhuming the skeleton of a mastodon, discovered at Lisle, in this county. They have taken out one piece of tusk seven feet three inches long, and two feet of the other; a humerus, thirty-eight inches long; a hyoid rib, forty-nine inches long, and twenty-one shorter ribs; the atlas, ten by seventeen inches, and several tail vertebræ. The skeleton is well preserved.

THE POLICE BOARD.

THE COMMISSIONERS' ANSWERS TO THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

A COMPLETE REFUTATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM BY COMMISSIONER DISBECKER—HE DISPOSES OF THEM SERIATIM—MATSELL'S REPLY—HE DENIES EVERYTHING—THE MAYOR TAKES THE PAPERS.

Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell, of the Police Department, appeared yesterday afternoon before Mayor Wickham in response to the letter from the Mayor. Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and John E. Parsons are the counsel of Mr. Matsell, but owing to an important engagement in court Mr. Parsons was unable to be present. Mr. Disbecker was represented by Mr. John H. Strahan, who handed to the Mayor the following letter:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I hand to you herewith my answer to the communication marked "personal," (which you gave to the press for publication,) and also to the charges which you transmitted to the Board of Police. I have not noticed the charges signed by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, as I was directed by you personally not to do so. If you require these charges answered I shall at once respond on hearing from you. I am advised that your action in this matter is of a quasi judicial character. The Governor of the State has taken the same view as to his duties under the charter. I therefore ask a hearing before you on these charges, to be confronted with the witnesses against me, and the opportunity to put in my evidence. I make this demand in writing, in order that your record may bear testimony to the fact.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) ABRAHAM DISBECKER.

The Mayor having perused the communication, Mr. Strahan submitted Mr. Disbecker's reply to the charges made against him. The following is a copy of the document:

COMMISSIONER DISBECKER'S REPLY.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New York:

SIR: A communication from you marked "personal" was delivered to me on Friday, the 8th inst. It is addressed to the several members of the Board of Police. In this communication, after stating some general considerations which you appear to think justify your action, you proceed as follows:

> "If, recognizing the force of these considerations, and desiring to serve the public most efficiently, you tender me your resignations, I shall be glad to escape the necessity for future official action upon the various official complaints against you which have from time to time been presented to me. Of course, in such event, your resignation will be received by me without respect to the truth or falsity of these complaints."

This is the second time in my official career that I have been asked by the Mayor of the City to tender to him my resignation as Commissioner of Police. The first request of that character I received from one whose integrity in office and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties will long be remembered—an honor to his memory. One of the first who called upon me, after I received the request from Mayor Havemeyer, was yourself. You called for the express purpose, as you stated, to urge upon me to retain my official position, and to proceed in the discharge of my duties with that ability and integrity which, at that time, you were pleased to admire and strongly commend. Not only was I urged by you to maintain my office, but you assured me that in your opinion, and in the opinion of those with whom you were in the habit of consulting, the Mayor of the City was exceeding his authority in calling upon the head of a department to resign; that the Mayor's duty in the matter was to proceed upon charges which would require to be established to justify a removal.

You may have changed your mind on the subject since you tendered me this advice. I have not changed mine. My duty to myself and the public demands that now, as in the Summer of 1874, I should continue to administer the duties of my office, and I will accordingly do so until I am legally prevented from acting. I can be no party to the compromising policy which you suggest. It would, in my judgment, be in the highest degree dishonorable to resign under charges made—the more so, in the face of your offer to receive such resignation "without respect to the truth or the falsity of any of these charges." Your duty is to remove if there is cause; my right and privilege is to ask for the particulars of the cause alleged, permission to answer the same, and the opportunity to meet and confront with my evidence the evidence of my accusers. Upon such an investigation, conducted with impartiality, and for the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth, and doing justly by me as you would be done by, the result will certainly be my complete justification. Such an inquiry I earnestly court. I challenge investigation; the more searching and rigid, the better I will be satisfied.

In asking my resignation you state as your reasons for doing so:

> "The Police force is everywhere charged with and conceded to be inexcusably inefficient, and it seems to have fastened on the public mind the conviction that it has become demoralized beyond hope of recovery, by those now at its head. So far as I know there is no one to gainsay the necessity for its reorganization. * * * In so far as you have lost the confidence of the community, to that extent therefore you have lost your means of usefulness. * * * Confidence seems never to have been given to you to any great degree, and it now appears to be entirely withdrawn from you. The community may justly demand that it be restored to the department, even though this can be accomplished only by a transfer to other hands of the control now held by you."

THE ASSERTIONS OF MAYOR WICKHAM POSITIVELY DENIED.

So far as these statements are intended to apply to me, they are wholly unfounded. So far as they apply to the Police force, they are a gross exaggeration. The Police force is not "demoralized beyond hope of recovery," and no person but yourself has ever made such an assertion. If you believe in this demoralization, you certainly prove yourself to have been very remiss in your duty. You now have been Mayor of this City for a period of over nine months. From you the Board of Police has at no time received information, suggestion, or direction in reference to the reformation or improvement of the force. What you may have said on this subject to other members of the board I know not. To me commendation, not condemnation, was your invariable greeting. On numerous occasions you have assured me that my official action was approved by you. Never until these charges were presented did you inform me wherein I had failed to perform my duty.

It is quite true, as you state, that the Police force of necessity comes in close contact with a large class of the citizens. Lawlessness in many of its phases exists in this City, as in every city, large or small, in every portion of the world. With us, as everywhere else, there are criminal classes, who unfortunately cannot be wholly eradicated. The causes of crime, the phases under which it exists, the evils of prostitution, and the measures which should be adopted in regard to it, are matters it is unnecessary for me at present further to refer to than to say, that the more they are considered, the difficulties in dealing with them successfully are the more appreciated. It is easy, on such a subject, to find fault and condemn. Indiscriminate condemnation is always to be regretted.

I do not say that the force is all that can be desired, but I do maintain, and I know of what I speak, that the great mass of the force is not surpassed by any other in fidelity to their duty and success in the objects for which, as a force, they exist. There are exceptions, and to the weeding out of such exceptions I have done more than any Police Commissioner in office for years.

When I became a member of the Police Board, I found myself confronted with many difficulties. I had, and have, no power over the force to remove or appoint. Even the Board of Police could not remove a member of the force except upon charges after investigation, and in such investigation the board was practically powerless to compel the attendance of witnesses. The law defined our course of procedure, and to it we had to conform. No one felt more keenly than I did the obstacles interposed in the way of an efficient administration of the department, and accordingly I endeavored, as far as in me lay, to have the law amended, so as to vest in the Board of Police the power to compel the attendance of witnesses at trials. My efforts on this subject were not successful, my defeat being attributable entirely to the opposition interposed by the Democratic delegation in the Assembly from this

City—one of the leaders of the opposition on the floor of the House being Hon. Thomas Cooper Campbell, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee to investigate the causes of the increase of crime in the City and County of New-York. Another member of the delegation opposed the bill "because it might interfere with his friend Capt. Killalea," then upon trial before the board.

A LEGAL OFFICER TO CONDUCT POLICE TRIALS WANTED.

A further difficulty I had to contend with was the insufficiency of the machinery at the command of the board for the proper prosecution of delinquent members of the force. The board was placed substantially in the position of conducting the prosecution, and sitting at the same time as Judges on the trial. Increased efficiency in the administration accumulated the business before the board. The accused almost invariably appeared along with counsel at the trials, and legal questions innumerable were constantly suggested and pressed. A legal officer to conduct these investigations became an absolute necessity. I urged upon you and upon the Counsel to the Corporation the desirability of providing this aid to the board, but it was only after I had, with your sanction, carried a bill through one branch of the Legislature intended to remedy the evil, that the Corporation Counsel was induced to provide the assistance required.

Reformation is a work of time. Evidently you have no adequate idea of the difficulties encountered in carrying out administrative reform. If faithfully proceeded with, it is certain to engender opposition—bitter hostility and enmity. Like every other department of the City, the Police suffered from past mismanagement. How to remedy this most effectually was a matter which received my most earnest attention, and it is not too much to say that from the time I entered the department as Commissioner, there has been a steady, growing improvement felt in every branch of its administration. There is no member of the force but feels the necessity of increased attention to the discharge of his duties. A stricter accountability is everywhere enforced. The result is everywhere apparent. Public gambling, for instance which so long exerted a powerful influence for evil in the community, and which extended to the Police force itself, no longer exists. There is not a single establishment of that character within the City limits—a condition of affairs to which heretofore this City has been a stranger. My action, if the truth were known, in closing, and keeping closed, all such premises, would explain satisfactorily to the public the feeling which has been engendered against me.

MR. DISBECKER'S MANAGEMENT OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

In another branch of the Police Department the beneficial results of my management are universally acknowledged. During almost the entire period of my connection with the department the cleaning of the streets of the City has been under my supervision and care, as the Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning. When I assumed the more immediate charge of this work I found disorganization in the management, and recklessness prevailing in all its expenditure. The work of reorganizing this system, and of having it efficiently and economically administered in the public interest, has been a labor of no ordinary kind. That I have been successful in my earnest and honest endeavor in this direction you have repeatedly acknowledged, and it is due to you to say that my suggestions, looking toward improvement, you have aided me in carrying into effect. When during the last session of the Legislature a powerful combination was formed among several of your political associates for the purpose of obtaining control of the cleaning of the streets and the appropriations made therefor, you aided me in defeating this measure, and you did so with the assurance repeatedly made that the public could not be better served in the matter than it was under my management. That my management has been to the public benefit the saving of expenditure to the City in the execution of the work proves beyond doubt. For the year 1873 the expenditure for street cleaning was $1,045,346 30. The expenditure for the first six months of 1874, under the administration of my predecessor, was $497,158 57. I became Chairman of the committee early in July, 1874, and for the last half of that year the expenditure was $385,546 28, which included large payments made for expenses incurred during the first six months of the year. The total expenditure for 1875, on the basis of the expenditures up to the present date, will be under $800,000, showing a difference on the expenditures between the year preceding my administration, and the present year under my supervision, of upward of $200,000, and this saving to the public I have been enabled to effect, securing to them at the same time cleaner streets, both as to the removal of snow and ice, and ashes, sweepings, and garbage, than the City has ever known in the past.

SPECIFICATIONS OF CHARGES ASKED FOR.

As if conscious that the general assertions made in your communication calling for my resignation could not stand the test of investigation, and that my record in the department in every act of administration would prove the assertions made by you in each and every particular to be unfounded in fact, you endeavor to turn aside from such investigation and deprecate any demand to be shown by specification what particular wrongful methods of administration and what wrongful acts in office have led to my failure. The public, you say, may properly except to such a demand on my part. In this you greatly err. No action by you or any authority will be justified by the public, not warranted by the facts. Dishonor only will follow all actions based upon a studious endeavor to ignore the truth.

Your specifications, therefore, if it is in your power to furnish them, I ask and insist upon as my right. That I can meet and disprove all specifications of alleged wrongful acts I will satisfy every impartial member of the community. You will not act with my sanction and approval in the matter of my removal except as warranted by facts ascertained after due investigation.

MAYOR WICKHAM IN ERROR.

What you have furnished by way of specification, and called upon me to answer, I shall do with pleasure.

Charge.—You charge that I, "in violation of the rules governing your board, appointed to the position of patrolmen strangers of less than six months' residence in the City, solely upon the ground of recommendation of political allies;" and you add "that this is an infringement, not only of the positive law, which should control your board, but also a disregard of an important principle underlying the proper management of the Police Department," which "offers no room for the entertainment of partisan purposes or practices."

This is a strange accusation, coming from you. Surely you are not ignorant of the fact that I have no power to appoint a patrolman. The power is in the Board of Police alone. And as to the "positive law" on the subject, it does seem as if you had never read it. Permit me to cite to you this law. The charter of the City, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, section 44, provides: "No person shall ever be appointed to membership in the Police force, or continue to hold membership therein * * * who shall not have resided in the City and State one year." This law was amended at the same session of the Legislature, by chapter 755 of the Laws of 1873, Section 3, which amended statute provides: "Any male citizen who shall have resided in the State of New-York for one year next preceding his application, may be appointed (a member of the Police force) if he possess all the other qualifications required by law."

The only other provision of law as to residence, for holding a civil office in this State to which I need refer, is contained in the Revised Statutes, part 6, article 1., section 1, which enacts: "No person shall be capable of holding a civil office who, at the time of his election or appointment, shall not have attained the age of twenty-one, and who shall not then have been a citizen of this State."

Under these laws, if any patrolman appointed, held office at the date of his appointment, for instance, in New-Jersey, and was at the time a citizen of that State, clearly such an appointment would be illegal by the law of this State, and you would be justified in taking exception to it; but no appointment made to the Police force from among the male citizens of the State of New-York, of one who had resided in the State for one year, can be lawfully challenged by you on the ground of residence.

You are equally in error when you state that to appoint a citizen of this State after one year's residence therein a member of the Police force would be "in violation of the regulations governing the department." I presume you have fallen into this error by assuming, very erroneously, that the Manual of the Board contains all the present rules and regulations of the department. As well might you conclude that the present edition of the Revised Ordinances contains all the ordinances of the City. The Manual, like the Ordinances, is a printed book, and could only contain the rules in force when it was printed. The present edition of the Manual was printed early in 1873, before the charter and laws relating to the Police Department were that year enacted. Upon the passage of the charter and amendments thereto, which repealed all rules of the department inconsistent with the new provisions of law, the Board of Police adopted the following resolution or regulation:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations in relation to the Board of Police, the officers and members of the Police force, and the several bureaus of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and the clerks and employes thereof, as they were printed and adopted by the Board of Police on the 7th of February, 1873, with the subsequent amendments of, and additions to the same, *so far as they are not inconsistent with the charter*, shall be, and they are hereby adopted as the rules and regulations of, and shall constitute "The Manual of the Police Department of the City of New-York" until otherwise ordered.

Thus by special enactment and by special rule, the law as to residence for an appointment in the Police force is one year in the State, and you do not pretend that you can furnish a single instance of this rule, during my connection with the department, having been disregarded.

THE MAYOR CHARGED WITH BEING A "POLITICIAN."

You further complain in this connection that the appointments to which you refer were made on the recommendation of "political allies." Are you serious in this complaint? You are a politician, allied with other politicians "political allies"—by whom you are daily importuned, on their recommendation, to appoint to office. Of course in this you do not consider you are doing any wrong. Then is your complaint based on the doctrine that a wrong is done only when one belonging to the Republican Party appoints to office on the recommendation of "political allies." You are evidently driven to your wits end to frame a charge or make a specification of complaint founded upon my action as a member of the Police Board.

Charge.—It is the duty of the Police Commissioners to make rules and regulations for the guidance and government of the Police force, in consonance and conformity with the existing laws of the State and ordinances of New-York. The present rules and regulations, as published and announced by said Police Board, are not in conformity, and are in certain important instances contrary to, the State Laws of 1873.

I do not think that you will pretend to say that you are aware what are the existing ordinances in force in the City of New-York. The charter, chapter 335, Laws of 1875, enacted, section 119.

"The ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New-York *in force on the last day of April*, 1870, and all ordinances passed or adopted since the first day of May, 1870, and in force at the passage of this act, are hereby revived and continued in force as City ordinances."

Conscious, evidently, of the confusion and doubt which was known to exist in reference to the City ordinances, the Legislature enacted in the same statute (section 17, subdivision 26) that "the ordinances of the Common Council shall, as far as practicable, be reduced to a code and published as such in the *City Record*." As you know, owing to the difficulties attending this revision, little progress has been made in the work, although two and a half years have passed since the law requiring it to be done was enacted. You, in your every-day experience, feel the difficulties surrounding the matter, and in the midst of those difficulties you make or sanction a charge against the Police Board, that they have failed to conform their rules and regulations to the City ordinances. It would be an amusing incident to see you on the witness stand called to explain in what particulars this failure consists. Neither you nor the gentleman to whom you are indebted for the valuable information which this charge contains could be able to give this explanation.

THE MANUAL OF THE DEPARTMENT IMPERFECT.

It is true, as I have already stated, that the printed manual does not and cannot contain all the rules and regulations of the department. If there is to be improvement in the force, if there is to be an honest effort made to improve the organization, and remove, as far as possible, all vestiges of demoralization when found to exist, the rules and regulations must keep pace with the requirements and wants of the service. Rules and regulations are being continually enacted for this purpose, and when they are promulgated, through the Superintendent, they are, by the Captain in command of each precinct, read and explained to the men in their respective station-houses. The rules and regulations of the department are consonant with, and in conformity to, the laws of the State, and provide as to every matter and thing which relates to the duties of the force. All patrolmen, when appointed upon the force, are required to attend a special school of instruction for one month, and are then instructed as to the laws of the State which apply to the department, and the ordinances of the City so far as known and understood, and the rules and regulations of the board in force. Every precaution is thus taken to have the members of the force instructed as to their duties under the laws and ordinances. Some time since, and before charges were preferred, or even suggested, the board instructed a revised edition of the rules and regulations to be prepared, including all the new rules and amendments to the date of completion, and when this work is perfected a new manual will be printed.

A DEFENSE OF MATSELL.

Charge.—That, in the knowledge that Commissioner Matsell was devoid of moral capacity and character, he was elected President of the board.

This is frivolous. I voted for Mr. Matsell, as President of the board, under circumstances which, at the time, were wholly justifiable. It was my privilege, however, to determine for myself how I should act on that occasion, and I did so in the exercise of a discretion which I do not now seek to palliate or excuse.

Charge.—About six weeks ago one McMahon, an employe of the firm of Lord & Taylor, delivered some goods to Commissioner Disbecker at the Metropolitan Hotel in New-York City. Said Disbecker received the goods, when he was informed by said McMahon that he was instructed not to leave said goods except on delivery. Said Disbecker then violently assaulted said McMahon, abused him in the most filthy language, and beat and struck him in a most brutal manner, without any provocation on the part of the said McMahon, and from mere wanton malice, and relying upon the impunity said Disbecker enjoyed through his office as Police Commissioner.

This charge is a pure and simple fabrication. No assault, violent or otherwise, was, at any time, made by me on the person or in the manner alleged, or in any other manner. The story as to such assault—abuse in filthy language—beating and striking in a brutal manner, is in each and every particular false.

THE CASE OF TERESA CLIFTON.

Charge.—The discipline of the force and the conduct of its members is to be regulated by means of trials had before the Police Board. These trials have been denied and neglected, when rightfully demanded, and have been conducted unfairly, unjustly, and improperly, and the minutes of said trials have been mutilated and tampered with.

That all charges made against members of the Police must be tried, is a fact admitted. That a trial has been denied or neglected, when rightfully demanded by any member of the force; that trials have been conducted unfairly, unjustly, or improperly, (since I have been a member of the board,) or that minutes of said trials have been mutilated and tampered with, are assertions which in each and every particular are false.

In connection with this charge you have furnished several specifications.

Specification 1.—"The imputation of having seduced Teresa Clifton still rests upon Edward Walsh, and yet he has never been tried on this charge, and is retained as a Captain of the Municipal Police."

In connection with the matter referred to in this specification, you in your personal communication state:

"It also is charged that with the knowledge and assistance of one of your number, then Superintendent Matsell, a child named Teresa Clifton was induced to make a charge of improper and criminal conduct against Capt. Edward Walsh, in consequence of which Capt. Walsh was transferred from his command, but has never, though he has continually demanded it, been able to obtain a trial as to the truth of the charge. If this be true (you go on to state) it would go far to maintain the charge that a conspiracy has existed between the President of your board and others to break down the character and reputation of an officer of the force, merely on the ground of personal disfavor, and without reference to any facts affecting his official action or capacity."

HAS CAPT. WALSH DEMANDED A TRIAL.

Never from any person, until you transmitted the paper containing the assertion, did I hear it asserted or suggested that Capt. Edward Walsh had seduced Teresa Clifton. The assertion is yours, and the gentleman who supplied you with the information. Teresa Clifton is likely to be better informed than either you or your informer, by whom she was seduced, and she has sworn when and where, and by whom, this was done. It was not, she swears, by Capt. Walsh, but by a man she met in the Bowery. On this charge of seduction Capt. Walsh never has demanded a trial from the Board of Police—never from me—and, so far as I know, never from any other of the present members of the board. He has himself sworn so in the most positive manner. There never, therefore, having been a charge of seduction against Capt. Walsh, there never having been a demand made to the board for trial by him, the conspiracy which you charge to exist "to break the character and reputation of an officer of the force," is shown to be purely imaginary.

A GENERAL CHARGE.

Specification 2.—"There is abundant evidence in existence which has been, and is now, entirely acceptable to the Commissioners of Police, of embezzlements and larcenies committed upon the Police Department, and by present and past officials therein, and yet said board have made no effort to recover the property or bring the depredators to justice."

This is not a specification of a charge, but is in itself a general charge. The author evidently was not aware of the difference. Whether a charge or specification, however, it is a misrepresentation. Except the assertion it contains, I never heard it stated that evidence of the character alleged existed.

If this evidence does exist, who is possessed of it? Such evidence is not to my knowledge in the possession of the Board, nor so far as I know is it known to any member of the Board to exist. Without evidence—without information—possessed of no knowledge whatever on the subject, I acknowledge myself not equal to the emergency of recovering the property you refer to. Inform me where this property is to be found, and you will have no cause to complain of a failure of duty on my part to recover the same. The recovery, however, of property belonging to the City abstracted by officials is not so easy a matter as you appear to consider. For now nearly four years the present Governor of the State, assisted by the ablest counsel in this City, have been endeavoring to recover property belonging to the City unlawfully taken possession of by officials, and although possessed of full information that this property exists, and have at their command the evidence to substantiate the claim of the City thereto, they have, unfortunately, as yet failed to make good the recovery. The difficulties encountered in the prosecution of such claims of recovery you, apparently, are an entire stranger to.

Specification 3.—"Said board have exhibited either utter ignorance of their duties or willful neglect of them in not discovering, exposing, and bringing to trial at an earlier date the gross outrages and misdeeds committed by many members of the Police force, which, commenced before the advent to office of the present board, still continue. With no such power at their command as have the Police Commissioners, an investigating committee appointed by the Assembly have unearthed such an amount of villainies committed by members of the Police Department now holding office as has created in the minds of the public a feeling of utter distrust in the efficiency of the Police force."

A HINT FOR MR. TOWNSEND.

This specification can be characterized as nothing other than an attempt to obtain a little notoriety on the part of the learned gentleman—the author of the charge—whose self-praised exertions he is so anxious to parade. The powers of the board are not of that transcendent character that it suits him for his own purpose to magnify, and in doing so misrepresent. No power is vested in the board to make general investigation or examine witnesses on every conceivable subject. Only on charges can witnesses be examined under oath, and the evidence must be confined to the matters charged. Even in such matters the powers of the board are of a very limited character. The endeavor has been made, not once, but repeatedly, to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify to matters over which the board have jurisdiction, but as yet these efforts have not been a success. The subpœnas of the board are disregarded, and obedience thereto has not been enforced by the courts when application therefor has been made.

Still, with all these difficulties to be contended against, the past is not forgotten or overlooked by the present board. By special resolution the counsel of the board have been instructed to make careful investigation as to all matters charged against any member now on the force. The subject could not be in better hands, and that the public interest will be properly attended to by him I am fully satisfied. Of this the members of the force may rest assured, that no act of past delinquency which comes to my knowledge shall be overlooked when I am satisfied there is evidence to substantiate the same. But I will be no party, under any circumstance, to the removal of a single member of the force when, in my judgment, the charges against him do not merit dismissal, or when the charges made are not substantiated by reliable and satisfactory testimony.

CAPT. KILLALEA WAS TRIED.

Specification 4.—"Upon the trial of Capt. Killalea, before the Police Board, one Fritz Kassefang testified as a witness, and in the testimony given at said trial, on file in the office of the Clerk of said board, it does not appear that said Kassefang was examined as a witness on said trial."

This charge shows the reckless and unworthy character of the matters trumped up and seriously converted by you into charges against the Board of Police. A word of proper inquiry would have revealed to you the fact that there have been two cases before the Board of Police against Capt. Killalea, and that in one of them only was Kassefang examined as a witness. He was examined on the first trial. In the case now pending against Capt. Killalea, Kassefang has not been examined. It was the papers in this last case which your informant examined, and he having two facts before him—(1) that Kassefang had testified against Capt. Killilea, and (2) that no evidence of Kassefang's formed part of the record in the pending case against the Captain, he jumped to the conclusion, and you, on his erroneous and unwarranted assumption, charge that the Board of Police has been guilty "of mutilating and tampering with the records of trials before it." A few moments' examination of the records of the department would have satisfied you that Kassefang's evidence was and is on the files of the department, and a part of the record of the case in which such testimony was given. The public may accept this as a sample of the "villainies" "unearthed" by your informant. It is a fair commentary upon the search he has made and the character of the testimony he has produced against the Department of Police.

Specification 5. "The instances are too numerous for specification when the same fault has been punished with different penalties in different cases."

Wonderful discovery. There is not a court in Christendom the records of which will not show "that the same fault has been punished with different penalties in different cases." Each case is tried in view of its surroundings, and judges would be culpably negligent if they failed to recognize and consider such surroundings. A discretion is wisely placed in all judges, and by special law in the Board of Police (section 55 of chapter 335, Laws of 1873) in reference to such matters, and it is only the grossest ignorance that could attribute wrong to the proper exercise of such discretion.

WHY MR. HAWLEY WAS NOT REMOVED.

Specification 6.—"Seth C. Hawley, the Clerk of said Police Board, has been accused in a public examination before the Assembly Committee on Crime, on the 29th day of July last, by a number of witnesses, with having appropriated the property of the Police Department to his own use, and having employed the officers and employes of the department for his private benefit, and he has not been put on trial for those charges, although those witnesses are within easy reach of said Police Board, and is still in charge of all the important papers in the department."

The board is here arraigned for having failed to put Mr. Hawley on trial for the charges alleged. Mr. Hawley is not a member of the Police force, and there is no law which requires that an employe of the department—not a member of the force—should be tried formally upon charges. Instantly, on the accusation being made against him, Mr. Hawley demanded an immediate investigation; and upon this demand, and on Aug. 3, he was directed to present in writing an answer to the accusations, "with such proofs as might be pertinent to the matter." On the 3d of September Mr. Hawley submitted to the board his answer, and upon its receipt Commissioner Smith moved that the charge and answer be referred to the counsel of the board, who was instructed to report thereon. After due investigation and consideration, the counsel submitted his opinion, which was to the effect that every allegation made against Mr. Hawley, upon personal knowledge, had been specifically met and answered. This opinion, together with the charge, answer, and evidence, were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, of which Commissioner Smith was Chairman, and the matter is now awaiting the report and recommendation of that committee. Thus, instead of neglect of duty in reference to this matter, diligent and appropriate action has been taken. True, Mr. Hawley has not been removed, nor the papers of the Department removed from his charge. He has been, so far as I know, a faithful servant of the department for fifteen years, and upon no mere allegation of wrongful action by persons of such doubtful character as his accusers are, would I act, except after the fullest investigation.

ANOTHER CHARGE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Charge.—"Being repeatedly and fully informed of the existence of unlawful places and pursuits, said Police Board have not taken any proper action thereupon, nor caused the Superintendent, Captains, or other officers of the Police to do their duty in the premises."

No statement contained in this charge has any foundation in fact, as is conclusively shown by the answers to the specifications given.

QUESTIONABLE HOUSES IN THE EIGHTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS.

Specification 1.—"The members and representatives of the Citizens' Protective Association of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards of the City of New-York have made repeated, urgent, and specific complaints to said Police Board about the existence and toleration by the Captains within said wards of numerous disorderly houses, and these complaints have been utterly disregarded by said Police Board, although so well founded that seventy-four indictments were found upon the same statement within one year by several Grand Juries, and although said information was given in compliance with section 41 of chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, imposing that duty upon the Police to act upon such information."

Substantially the same specification is given by you in your communication marked "Personal." No statement could be more devoid of truth than the allegation contained in this specification that the complaints of citizens of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards have, since my connection with the department, been "utterly disregarded by the Police Board." Upon one or two occasions citizens of these wards have called upon me in reference to matters on which they desired action taken by the Police. Their first visit to me was to ascertain whether the Police would arrest the proprietors of certain alleged disorderly places, who, it was stated, were selling liquor without a license. I informed the parties who called that I would at once direct that such action be taken on their reporting the places referred to, and after ascertaining that they were selling without a license, I gave the directions which resulted in the arrest of such parties. On their arrest they were taken before a Police magistrate, when they produced receipts from the Excise Board acknowledging payments made in anticipation of license, and upon these receipts they were discharged by the magistrates, and returned to their respective premises from which the Police had taken them. I have also upon two or more occasions received communications from some of the citizens referred to, which were immediately acted upon by the Board of Police, and the Superintendents, Captains, and officers were specially instructed to exercise every power with which they were vested by law to suppress the evils complained of. On the 13th of September last another communication was received from the same parties asking the board to appoint special patrolmen to be placed under the exclusive direction of the Association, which communication was referred to the counsel of the Board for his opinion, and upon the opinion of counsel, and a report on the subject from the Committee on Rules and Discipline of which Commissioner Smith was Chairman, it was resolved to refuse the application, the counsel having advised that there was no law authorizing the Board to grant the authority solicited. No measures have been neglected on the part of the Police in reference to this matter. That the subject is one which has engaged the earnest attention of the Board is shown by the following statement, and if you desire the papers therein referred to, they will be submitted to you.

To George W. Matsell, Esq., President of the Board of Police, Police Department, New-York City:

SIR: Herewith I beg to return the heterogeneous papers referred to me, relating to disorderly houses and persons in the Fifteenth Ward, and consisting of a letter to his Honor the Mayor, copies of a petition to the Governor against the pardon of one Sarah Myers, supplemented by extended exhibits and schedules, and of a magniloquent letter to John Cahill, with further exhibits, several extracts from the *Evening Post* newspaper, and a further letter to his Honor the Mayor.

Very little in the entire mass concerns the Police Department. From that little it appears that the association whence the papers emanate has had important and direct aid from members of the force.

It is asserted therein, however, that: "The laws of the State, City, and County of New-York are full and explicit in their enactments against disorderly houses, their landlords and agents, and that your honorable body (the Board of Police) is vested with the requisite authority and power to abate and regulate said nuisances," and furthermore "the keepers of these dens of infamy are as well known to the Police officers as to the grievously oppressed and heavily taxed inhabitants of this City."

The information as to the law is as inaccurate as gratuitous. The statutory provisions (2 R. S., 6th ed., 903) which, if any, are doubtless here had in view, have been declared unconstitutional, as depriving persons accused of offenses indictable at common law, of trial by jury.

Be the law, however, what it may, the prime need for the abatement of the ills complained of is legal evidence to sustain commitments and secure convictions.

This it is difficult for members of the Police to obtain. Offenders are especially wary in their presence, and abstain from overt acts. Officers may be morally certain of the bad character of persons or premises, and yet be wholly destitute of legal excuse to interfere. Their zeal to suppress these nuisances has led them to exceed their power, and to bring down upon them the reproof of the Magistrates. With private citizens it is otherwise. They have opportunities to learn the real character and occupations of their neighbors, and collect proofs to establish them.

If these oppressed inhabitants are in earnest, and believe their allegations true, they should "state to the Superintendent in writing" their grounds for believing that premises are occupied for improper purposes, or that persons are engaged in illicit pursuits, and they should make charges against any member of the force who fails to do his duty."

The rules and regulations of the department in this behalf are explicit and ample. Certainly it behooves the members of the association, as well as other citizens, to assist the board and the force in the efficient discharge of their office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES F. MACLEAN,
Counsel to the Board of Police.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

The assertion made that panel-houses are known to exist in either the Eighth or Fifteenth Ward of the City is a statement which there is not a vestige of authority to support. If such houses exist in the localities indicated, or in any other part of the City, their operations must be very secretly conducted to escape the vigilant action of the Police. And let me say this action is not the growth of yesterday. For a period long prior to the opening of the session of the Legislative Committee in this City, such establishments have disappeared. The moral evidence is certain that there are houses of prostitution in the City. The legal evidence to convict is what is required. If it is in your power to suggest how the evil can be successfully dealt with, do so, in God's name, and you will find no one in the City of New-York more ready and willing to aid you than I am. So far as power is vested in the Police, in reference to such places, it has been, so far as my knowledge extends, properly exercised.

It is true that the Grand Jury have found some seventy-four indictments against parties alleged to be owners or occupants of such houses, but owing to the legal difficulties which surround this subject, which you so utterly ignore, but one conviction has followed upon the indictments so found. These indictments were found at the instance of the citizens of the association to which you refer, but these citizens when called upon by the District Attorney of the County to furnish the necessary evidence to support the indictments, failed to have forthcoming the proof, by which a commitment could be obtained. Still the District Attorney, desirous by every means in his power to aid citizens engaged in so laudable a work, suggested to them to select a counsel of standing to represent them, and if they would do so, he [the District Attorney] agreed to give such counsel full charge of their cases, with every power and facility to have them speedily tried. Upon this I am informed the association selected Col. John R. Fellows to represent them, and Mr. Fellows prepared to try the indictments, but after receiving and considering all the evidence in the possession of the association he found it to be of such a character that he notified the association that he was not willing to proceed with any of the trials, as no conviction could be obtained upon the evidence furnished.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF POLICE.

Specification 2.—"One Andrew Pennoyer, a victim of the panel-house game, has given full information to said Police Board, both of the robbery committed on him and of the intentional neglect of the detective officers of the Police to arrest the robber; and no action has been taken by said board either toward securing the criminal or toward correcting the action of their officers."

From Mr. Pennoyer I at no time received information of any robbery committed on him, or any intentional neglect on the part of the detective officers of the Department to arrest the robber. I never heard of such information being given to the Police Board. What information, if any, Pennoyer may have given on the subject to other members of the Board, I have no knowledge. If I had been informed of the matter, I certainly would have taken such steps in reference thereto as the law and my duty required of me.

THE MAYOR AGAIN IGNORANT OF THE LAW.

Specification 3.—"According to the rules of the Police Board quarterly or semi-annual reports are made by the Captains to the Superintendent of Police, and filed at Head-quarters, of all gambling-houses, houses of prostitution, panel-houses, and policy shops existing in their precincts. By section 41 of chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864 it is lawful for the Superintendent of the Police, upon such reports, to authorize, in writing, any member or members of the Police force to enter such places, who may forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against the law, but no others, and seize all implements of gaming, or lottery tickets, or lottery policies, and convey any person so arrested before a Magistrate, and bring the articles so seized to the office of the Property Clerk, and it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to cause such arrested persons to be rigorously prosecuted, and such articles seized to be destroyed, as the orders, rules, and regulations of the Board of Police shall direct. As late as June 30, 1875, such reports were ordered, by general alarm, from all Police Captains. A large number of places suspected to be kept for common gambling, lewd purposes, and the sale of lottery tickets or policies, have been returned, in pursuance of said order, by the several Captains in these as in previous reports. Either the said Police Commissioners have neglected to ascertain whether the reports were made as ordered, or, knowing that they were so made, said Commissioners have neglected to see that their subordinates did their duty under the law, as most of those places exist as heretofore."

The statute referred to does not give the authority here alleged. Reports are made by the Captains of the several Police precincts to the Superintendent, which indicate, in tabular form, the suspected places in the precincts of the description stated. All places are included in these reports, however vague and general the suspicion regarding them may be. It is not, however, made lawful by section 41 of chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, "for the Superintendent of the Police, upon such report, to authorize, in writing, any member or members of the force to enter such premises, who may, forthwith, arrest those found offending against law." It is only upon reports where it is stated there are good grounds for believing, and where such grounds are set forth therein, that the premises are used for the purposes specified in the statute, that the Superintendent can authorize, in writing, the members of the Police force to enter such premises, and arrest, as in the statute directed. The statutory prerequisites cannot be ignored by the Police force as they have been by your informant. Before the rigorous proceedings authorized by the statute can be taken, the strictest observance of the statutory prerequisites are indispensable. I have never yet heard of a case—certainly none has been reported to me—where the Superintendent has failed to give the statutory authorization upon the presentation to him of probable grounds for action. And I would hold any officer accountable for neglect of duty who failed to lodge information, when possessed of the same, warranting the proceeding authorized by the statutes.

A FEW QUESTIONS PUT TO THE MAYOR.

In addition to the several charges and specifications above set forth, you have, in your "personal" communication, on the authority, you state, of the testimony adduced before the Committee of Assembly now holding its sessions in this City, framed for the consideration of the Board of Police the general charge against it "of incompetency and unfitness, *as your board is now organized*, to perform the duties to which you are assigned." The board is organized by the election of a President and Treasurer, and how, or in what particular such organization renders the Board unfit to perform the duties assigned to it you do not explain. When you do so I shall be prepared to meet your specification.

What you allege on the authority of this same testimony, as to gambling-houses, policy-shops, panel-houses, and resorts of all kinds of vice and vicious persons, is in each and every particular without foundation. That gambling-houses exist throughout this City to an alarming extent, and with astonishing notoriety, is a reckless assertion, entirely untrue. Such houses do not exist in this City, and you to-day cannot point out to the Police a house in which public gambling is carried on, or where panel thefts are perpetrated. No doubt many of the liquor stores in the City are resorts of vice and vicious persons. Several of these places have strong political influence—being the political head-quarters of many local associations. Unfortunately there is no law which authorizes the Police to deal with such places when properly licensed, and when they keep the peace. The statute of 1873, known as the Habitual Criminals act, was not passed for the purpose, nor does it confer the powers which you state. If you will only take the trouble to read the statute for yourself you will see that its provisions in no one particular warrant the statement which you make in reference to it.

Against policy shops a perpetual warfare is carried on by the Police. Arrests innumerable are made; but few of the parties arrested are held by the Magistrate. They are discharged, frequently rearrested, again discharged, and thus the action of the Police is neutralized. The difficulty is to obtain legal evidence to satisfy the Police Magistrate to hold the accused.

With reference to what you state as to the charge against and trials of Capts. Williams, Van Dusen, McCullagh, Killalea, and others, it is sufficient for me to say, that my judgment in each of these cases shall be as warranted by the testimony.

The trials—those concluded and those now in progress—have been under the charge of the Counsel to the Board, and they have been conducted with a due regard to the interests of the accused and the public. I cannot decide cases upon what you tell me some parties have said in reference to the accused. I must judge of the charges—their truth or falsity—by the evidence adduced in support of them and in defense, and no fear of any consequence to myself will weigh with me for an instant to induce me to wander from the record upon which my judgment will be based. Due diligence has been had in these several proceedings, and I am satisfied that in each case substantial justice will be done by the Board of Police.

NOT WORTH NOTICING.

The following statement contained in your "personal" communication, I will pass over (simply quoting it) as unworthy of further notice:

"The community may fairly question whether the failure to convict such officers as have been tried, is in any degree due to the fact that a conviction would have seemed to be an impeachment of the very judges conducting the trial, for their failure to act at an earlier day, on a charge thus shown to be substantiated."

The presentment of the Grand Jury to which you refer is a somewhat peculiar document. Leaving, for the present, the consideration of the operations which resulted in that presentment, let me ask your attention to what the document itself contains. It states that "the alarming increase of crime in the community, especially of murder, robbery and burglary, has engaged our earnest consideration." In the Police Department there is to be found detailed information as to all crimes committed, where the perpetrators are apprehended, and also all crimes reported to the Police, when no arrest is made. If the Grand Jury had only called for and inspected these records they would have found *the truth to be that crime has not increased in this community.* On this subject you can satisfy yourself at any time you may find it convenient to make the investigation.

The presentment goes on to state,

"Under our oath, we have been obliged to indict more than twenty persons for murder in the first degree, and citizens have cause to feel that, in consequence of the inefficiency of the Police fore, as at present constituted, they are not secure in the possession of either life or property."

That is, the Police force is so efficient in the discharge of its duties that the Grand Jury, on the arrests the Police have made, and the evidence they have obtained, are able to indict, "under their oath, more than twenty persons for murder in the first degree," but because, through such instrumentality they have been able to do so, "citizens have cause to feel that they are not secure in the possession of either life or property."

THE EXECUTIVE CHALLENGED TO PROVE HIS CHARGES.

Such a conclusion I submit cannot be fairly drawn from facts such as these. One would rather think that it was some evidence of the efficiency of the force that, through their exertions, so many crimes were detected, the criminals apprehended, and evidence procured upon which to indict. One Grand Jury, however, has thought otherwise; but there are few, I am satisfied, who will concur with these jurors in their conclusion.

One further statement is contained in the presentment, as follows: "Cool and deliberate murders are committed, and the guilty perpetrators escape without detection or punishment."

From whom did the Grand Jury obtain this information? Of all the murders recently committed in this City, the perpetrators have in every instance—save one—been, through the efficiency of the Police, apprehended, and even this one will yet be shown to be no exception.

In the face of such facts—and no one can come forward and challenge or contradict what I state—what weight or what authority is a statement so unfounded in fact entitled to receive, even though contained in the presentment of a Grand Jury?

For the efficiency of the Police, "as at present constituted," I have this further to state: that on a comparison with the statistics of crime in other cities—in Europe and in this country (all of which are on file at the Central Office)—New-York stands a favorable comparison with each and all, thus testifying, by incontrovertible evidence, that our Police force is as efficient in the discharge of its duties as any existing in any city in Europe or America.

With such information at your command, it is with something more than regret I feel that you, the Chief Magistrate of the City, have so far forgot your position as to lend your aid to such unfounded assertions with reference to the Police force as have been promulgated by and through you.

But since you have now made these charges, I challenge you to the proof. I challenge you to specify a single act of inefficiency on my part as a Commissioner of Police; or a single instance in which I have failed to attend to, and properly discharge, the duties of my office. Bring my accusers before you; hear their evidence, and then hear mine in defense. Not until such hearing should judgment be given.

I am prepared, at any time, day and hour, to meet you at such place as you may designate, that I may be heard as the law provides.

Respectfully yours,
ABRAHAM DISBECKER,
Commissioner of Police.

COMMISSIONER MATSELL'S REPLY.

Mr. Gerry read the following answer of Commissioner Matsell to the Mayor's charges:

I, George W. Matsell, Police Commissioner, attend here in person to-day in consequence of a communication addressed to the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York by your Honor, a copy of which was received by me on the 8th inst. This letter calls upon me to tender my resignation to your Honor in order to "escape further official action" upon various complaints, which you say have been preferred against me individually, and against the Police Board, and the threat is held out that if I do not resign you will definitely submit "some of the charges against me, and against the board, to which the public seem to attach much importance, and ask my immediate attention to them."

Should I tender my resignation, as you desire, and for the reasons set forth in your letter, it would be a practical acknowledgment that I was guilty of the offenses therein charged against me individually, and that I was answerable for any inefficiency of the Police force, for you state that the charges are sworn to by one or more witnesses. My resignation could not, therefore, be received "without respect to the truth or falsity of any of these complaints."

I do not desire to "escape further official action," but on the contrary, am most anxious that the charges, to the "general character" of which you refer in your letter, should be "definitely submitted against me," in order that I may justify myself publicly before you. I must, therefore, respectfully but decidedly decline to resign my position as Police Commissioner, emphatically denying the truth of any and all charges against me.

GEORGE W. MATSELL,
Commissioner of Police and President of the Board of Police.

After reciting the forwarding, receipt, and reply made by the board in August to the "Townsend" charges, Mr. Matsell calls the Mayor's attention to the fact that it was not until the 8th ult. that he saw fit to reply to the Commissioners' communication, and that then it was only by addressing to the members of the board a communication the closing paragraph of which seems to call for a reply to these "Townsend" charges, but which must, now that the Mayor has assumed them, be deemed to be charges emanating from the Mayor. He now, therefore, proposes to answer them. He insists that the Mayor has no right or power to hold him responsible for any of the acts which the communication charges upon the board as a body. To warrant his removal he claims that there must be charges made and proved *against him personally* as to acts committed in the exercise of his official functions. As to any and all matters implying any neglect of duty or any official misconduct on his part, he explicitly and fully denies every such charge. He then briefly criticises the address with which Mr. Townsend opens his communication to the Mayor, charging incompetent administration of the Police authority, lack of discipline, and inefficiency to prevent crime and to protect property. It had not been and could not be shown that he had been neglectful either of the public interests or of the discipline of the force, or the administration of the affairs of the department. On the contrary, he has sedulously endeavored to maintain a high standard of discipline, has always done his utmost to remedy the grievances of citizens and enforce due regard for all their interests and rights, through the power of the department. He has never given the citizens cause for apprehension as to the safety of their persons or property, and if such apprehensions have prevailed they are due to unwarranted reports circulated by unprincipled persons for their own perverse purposes. He then takes up seriatim the four charges, embodying seventeen specifications. To charge 1, alleging that the board has not provided rules and regulations for the government of the force, in conformity with the laws of 1873, it is replied that the board has made and provided such rules and regulations, and that such rules and regulations have been duly communicated to the force. To the first specification, that he is ignorant of the laws and the discrepancies between them and the rules, the Commissioner replies that he is well acquainted with all the laws that bear directly or indirectly upon the Municipal Police Force and the existing rules and regulations of the force. As to specification 2, he denies that he "could give no idea or opinion as to the requirements of the force," but, on the contrary, he gave his opinion that 100 more men would be sufficient, but he could not tell until he tried. Charge 2 sets forth moral incapacity on the part of the respondent, and says that with a knowledge of his character the board elected him to be their President. He denies the alleged incapacity, and cites his service since 1840, through seven successive Mayoralties, without a whisper of reproach, as Superintendent of Police. As to the specification that he is, or has been, the editor of an immoral paper, he denies that the *National Police Gazette* is an immoral paper. He next denies, categorically, every word and insinuation of the specification charging that while Superintendent he conspired with Commissioner Hugh Gardner to injure and degrade a Police Captain, or that he induced a child, one Teresa Clifton, to make an affidavit charging said Captain, Edward Walsh, with having seduced her. He further denies that any such affidavit was ever made, or that any evidence has ever been anywhere given to sustain such charge against him. Charge 3 alleges that "the discipline of the force and the conduct of its members is to be regulated by means of trials and before said Police Board. These trials have been denied and neglected when rightfully demanded, and have been conducted unfairly, unjustly, and improperly; punishments have been inflicted with partiality, and the minutes of said trials have been mutilated and tampered with." This he also denies, so far as it concerns his action as a member of such Police Board, or while acting as a member of its trial court. The first specification of this charge sets up the imputations against Capt. Walsh in the Clifton case and the fact that he has never been brought to trial, but is retained on the force. He says that the imputation or charge of seduction in this case has never been made, save by said Townsend, in this specification; further, that the Captain never asked a trial, as was implied in this specification, and as is charged in the Mayor's communication of Oct. 7, or upon any allegation made by said Teresa Clifton. He next denies the specification that "there is abundant evidence in existence, which has been and is now entirely accessible to the Commissioners of Police, of embezzlements and larcenies committed upon the Police Department, by present and past officials therein, and yet said board have made no effort to recover the property or bring the depredators to justice;" further calls the Mayor's attention to the fact that this "specification really specifies nothing." In response to specification 3, charging that the board "have exhibited either utter ignorance of their duties, or willful neglect of them, in not discovering exposing, and bringing to trial at an earlier date, the gross outrages and misdeeds committed by many members of the Police force, which, commencing before the advent to office of the present board, still continue," he says: "The specification charges that the 'board have exhibited utter ignorance of their duties, or willful neglect of them.' I am not aware of any power in the Mayor to compel me to answer for the short-comings of the board, or remove me from office by reason of any action of the board. For myself I deny that I have exhibited ignorance of my duties, or have willfully neglected them." The Commissioner's answer to specification 4, as to the correctness of the record of certain evidence in the trial of Capt. Killalea, shows that Mr. Townsend has made a blunder by getting hold of the wrong record of evidence, there having been two trials of Capt. Killalea. For answer to the specification that Seth C. Hawley, Clerk of the board, had never been tried for alleged appropriation of department property, as testified to before the Assembly Committee, but is still retained in charge of the important papers of the department, the Commissioner submits a letter from Charles F. McLean, counsel to the board, addressed to the President, Gen. Smith, upon receipt of which letter by the board the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Rules and Department Discipline, of which Gen. Smith is Chairman, and which committee still has the matter under advisement. The specifications embodied in the fourth and last charge, as well as the charge itself, relates to the allegation that "being repeatedly and fully informed of the existence of unlawful places and pursuits, said Police Board have not taken any proper action thereupon, nor caused the Superintendent, Captains, or other officers of the Police to do their duty in the premises." The specifications cover the subject of houses of ill-fame, gambling and panel houses, the efforts of the Citizens' Association of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards to abate some of these nuisances, and so forth. The Commissioner denies the general charge in toto, both for himself and for the board, and offers proof of his denial. He closes by expressing the belief that he has answered the charges fully, and furnished such reasons as will appear to the Mayor ample for dismissing the whole of said charges.

The Mayor said he would take the papers and give them due consideration. The Commissioners and their counsel then withdrew.

THE SAVINGS BANK LITIGATION.

Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, counsel for the depositors of the broken Third Avenue Savings Bank, was yesterday visited by a TIMES reporter, and in reply to a question as to what means were being taken to secure the removal of the Receiver, said the necessary legal papers to move for the removal of Mr. Carman and the appointment of some gentleman in his place are being prepared, and are based on the figures of Mr. McDonald, the expert accountant, and as soon as they are ready the motion will be made without delay. The objections against Mr. Carman, he said, were because of his former affiliation with the bank, and from the fact that it was alleged that he had signed one of the fraudulent bank statements, knowing it to be fraudulent, and on the ground that even had he not been connected with the institution, he was unfit to fill the position of Receiver, and, furthermore, that the depositors objected to the method of his appointment, it having been made in Albany, and without any notice whatever to the depositors, who constituted the only creditors of the bank, and without whose concurrence no such appointment could legally be made.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE SCHOOL-SHIP ST. MARY'S BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—PROGRESS OF THE YEAR—EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The first annual examination of the nautical school-ship St. Mary's by the Council of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, took place yesterday forenoon at the foot of East Twenty-third street. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce is by law associated with the Board of Education in the care of the school, but since the opening in January of this year, the management has been almost entirely in the hands of the Special Committee of the Board of Education, of which Mr. David Wetmore is Chairman. The Council of the Chamber of Commerce made its first official visit to the school yesterday, and thoroughly examined the boys as to their proficiency in the various courses of study and discipline. Messrs. John D. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Henry A. Barling, and John K. Meyers, compose the Council. They were accompanied by Messrs. Charles H. Haswell, ex-Chief Engineer United States Navy, Capt. James Parker, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and Capt. Ambrose Snow, of the firm of Burgess & Snow. The latter gentlemen were present as experts and directly superintended the examination. William H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, was also present.

The programme of the examination was: First, inspection at guns; second, loosing, making, reefing, shortening, and furling sail; third, exercise at rowing in ship's boats; fourth, exercise in knotting and splicing; fifth, fire drill; sixth, drawing mess; seventh, describing parts of ships and sails. The boys acquitted themselves finely in all of these exercises, to the perfect satisfaction of the examiners, who individually expressed themselves in favor of the continuance of the school, without any material change of the course of instruction or management. The school, they said, had fully demonstrated its utility, for if there were no ulterior advantages to be had from it in the improvement of the merchant service, the excellent discipline which the boys undergo is calculated to make them manly men and good citizens. The examiners were more than ever impressed with the belief that the Nautical School is one of the most important and useful branches of the school system of New-York. The school year closes with the examinations. Monday morning the boys will be dismissed on leave of absence until the 15th of November. The St. Mary's will undergo thorough repairs, under the direction of her officers, of which the following is the roster: Commander R. L. Pythian, United States Navy, Superintendent of School; Lieut. Commander G. W. Wadleigh, Executive Officer; Lieuts. G. W. De Long and W. H. Jaques, Instructors; Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, Surgeon and Instructor.

The school opened Jan. 11, 1875. Two days later there were sixty-five boys on board. This number gradually increased until just before the ship started on its cruise, July 20, when the school numbered 127. Various causes tended to reduce this number, and when the St. Mary's returned from her cruise on Long Island Sound, Oct. 7, there were ninety names on the roll. It will be seen from these figures that the school is constantly changing. Parents withdraw their children sometimes because they are discontented with the strict discipline of the ship. The boys find that their dreams of sailor life are pleasanter to contemplate than the life itself is to endure. In other cases parents have need of their boys to assist in caring for the families. In still other cases the parents are not able to buy new clothing for their sons when the outfit is used up. About fifty of the boys have been on board from the beginning, and of their progress the officers speak in high terms.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD EXTENSION — A SORRY EXHIBIT.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Extension bondholders at No. 20 Nassau street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sumner R. Stone presided, and Mr. Frank Shepard acted as Secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting made the following report:

Your committee regret that they have not been able to obtain a clear knowledge of the affairs of the company in regard to the earnings of the above road, inasmuch as the receipts of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company have not been divided and separated between the main line and extension, but all have been kept together. The only information in regard to amount of the separate earning is taken from Gen. Wright, the Receiver's, report from 1st December to 1st July, 1875, being for the period of seven months, viz.:

Gross earnings	$82,987 21
Running expenses for above time	78,916 87
Net earnings	$4,064 34

It is admitted that the rates of freight of all the Western railways for the past year have been entirely too low, and there is no doubt that much larger earnings would have been received if the general depression in railway business had not existed, and the road been in a prosperous condition and not in a receiver's hands. For this reason the above small reported earnings are not considered as any criterion of what they may and probably will be hereafter under proper management. Your committee have endeavored to obtain all the information possible in regard to the general affairs of this property, and have had several interviews with the President and Vice President of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway, and also with Mr. Rice, assistant to Receiver, who have manifested a desire to give any information in their power, and have given certain statistics of the earnings of the road, and its disbursements, which are presented with this report. In regard to the issue of the whole amount of bonds of five and a half millions, which was intended by the letter and spirit of the deed of trust to be kept for the purpose of completing the road to Keokuk, your committee can only say that little information can be obtained from the officers of the road beyond the fact that a very large portion of the issue has been used and pledged for the benefit of the main line, and that the whole of this issue have been sold and hypothecated, and are a lien upon the extension which has been completed to Havana.

Your committee are of the opinion that the whole road, both main line and extension, is so involved in heavy funded and floating debt—the latter being, without question, at least $3,000,000—that a mutual spirit of conciliation must exist, and compromises of various interests must be made, before a satisfactory result can be obtained; and for that end your committee would recommend to the bondholders to appoint a committee of three of their number to meet and confer with the several other committees already appointed by the other bonded interests for the purpose of trying to arrange an amicable basis of settlement of all difficulties.

JOHN J. CRANE,
JOHN CASTREE,
FRANK SHEPARD.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the gentlemen above named were reappointed as a Committee of Conference with the committees of the other bondholders. The meeting then adjourned.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: In pursuance of the requirements of section 27, of chapter 355, of the Laws of 1873, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments respectfully

REPORT:

That at the request of the Board of Supervisors the Commissioners caused the taxes for the current year to be computed, and extended in the Receiver's books without expense to the City. These books were received from the Supervisors on the 19th of July, and were delivered to the proper officer on the 27th of August.

The assessment of the real and personal property in the City was commenced on the second Monday in September, as required by section 7, chapter 302, of the Laws of 1859.

ASSESSMENT OF BANK SHARES.

The method of assessing banks is a subject which has received the careful consideration of the Commissioners. For several years the system which has prevailed of assessing the shares of all banks at the par value, without taking into account the value of the shares of some of the banks worth more than par, owing to their possession of a surplus, has been the cause of complaints; the complaints coming, in large proportion, from those banks which do not possess a considerable surplus. The complaints were based upon the statement that, as imposed, the assessment was unequal, and that the surplus of other corporations being assessed, it was not just that the surplus of banks alone should escape. While the Commissioners could not deny that there was force in these statements, they felt restricted as to their action, in part by the usage of the department before any of the present board entered into the office; in part by the general practice in the State, but chiefly by an unwillingness to jeopard the validity of assessments involving so many millions of dollars, by a construction of the law of 1866 which might have been successfully contested.

From the restraining influence of the last consideration the Commissioners are now released by a judicial interpretation of the statute, the effect of which is to impose upon them explicitly the duty of assessing the shares of stock in banks "at their true value, instead of their par value." This interpretation was given in the Schenectady General Term of the Supreme Court, November, 1874, Bockes, Landon, and Countryman, Justices. The case was entitled the People, ex rel. Chauncey P. Williams and others, against the Board of Assessors of the City of Albany. Divested of the nomenclature of the law, the question was whether the shares of a bank with a capital of $350,000, but with accumulations amounting with the capital to $1,183,839 15, was properly assessed at par or $350,000. The opinion of the court was that the assessment at the par value was erroneous, and that the law required the shares to be assessed at their value, whether that value exceeded par or not. It is significant that although the title of this case does not disclose the fact, the suit was practically between two of the Albany banks, each with a surplus, but one with a larger surplus than the other, and each assessed alike at par.

Respectfully submitted.
JOHN WHEELER.
JOHN N. HAYWARD.
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1875.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

EFFECT OF THE LATE TREASURY ORDER RELATING TO THE DRAWBACK ON SUGARS—MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND REFINERS.

The sugar traders are greatly excited over the following order from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has just been made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1875.

To Collector of Customs, New-York:

SIR: In view of statements made to the Department from responsible sources alleging an excess in the present rate of drawback on refined hard sugars, and of the fact that these statements are in great degree supported by reports received from officers of the Department, the existing rate of drawback on such hard sugars is hereby annulled, and the provisional rate of $3 21 per 100 pounds, subject to the retention of one per centum, is established from and after receipt of this order. This rate will be subject to revision when the investigation, which the department will immediately institute, shall have been concluded, and if the rate of drawback then established shall be greater than that now provisionally made, all parties interested will be entitled to receive the surplus to be collected on the intermediate shipments. If, on the contrary, the rate fixed shall be smaller than that now allowed, the deficiency will, in the cases of persons engaged in the trade, be retained from their subsequent shipments.

(Signed) B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of Treasury.

The drawback previously in force was $3 75, gold, per hundred pounds, less one per cent., making the reduction fifty cents per hundred pounds. To understand the importance of this order it must be explained that the export of sugar has recently become a trade of very considerable magnitude. Under the law relating to drawback on sugars ten per cent. of the drawback was formerly retained by the Government as a supposed compensation for the expenses of collecting the import duties, &c., but upon representations that this allowance was excessive, the proportion to be thus retained by the Treasury was changed to one per cent. by the act of March 3, 1875. This change increased the net drawback about thirty-four cents per 100 pounds, and at once placed refiners in this country in a position for largely increasing their export business under it. They have enjoyed an advantage of about one-third of a cent per pound over the British refiners, as compared with their previous position.

The Secretary's order was a complete surprise to the trade. The effect was to put an immediate stop to the exportation of sugar. Refiners complain that considerable sugar had been sold ahead for export on the basis of the late drawback, and that a loss would be incurred by some one in such transactions. The reduction is attributed to the influence of foreign refiners, who complained that the drawback lately in force enabled American refiners to compete with them in their own markets. Refiners state that the increase of drawback granted some months ago did not cause any permanent advance in prices, but, on the contrary, while it stimulated export trade it also caused a large increase in production, many large refineries which previous to that had been producing only half their capacity, increasing their production to their largest, the result being lower prices than last year. Letters from England of late have foreshadowed a reduction of the drawback, saying that "representations" have been placed before the American Government, and that a change was expected. *Cook's Circular*, the highest English authority on sugar, recently said that British refiners, after being closed through American competition, were generally resuming work. These statements were the first intimation refiners here had that any reduction was contemplated. Great stress is laid on the fact that the Secretary's calling a commission of experts to examine into the matter shows that he himself is doubtful of the justice of the reduction. On Thursday an informal meeting of refiners was held at the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. Messrs. H. O. Havemeyer, H. C. Havemeyer, J. W. De Castro, Dr. Booth, and Mr. Weichers were appointed a committee to confer with the Treasury agents with a view to some satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. Yesterday the committee held another meeting and resolved to call in all the refiners of the United States to united action. They subsequently called upon Collector Arthur, who told them that he had received orders from Washington to take immediate action in regard to the formation of the committee of experts, and that he had sent several names to the President for approval. The Collector requested the committee to suggest other names. They told him that that would be impossible, as such experts did not exist. They suggested that he employ retired sugar refiners who have no interest in the present condition of business. The Collector promised to take their suggestion into consideration.

A CRUEL REVENGE.

A FARM-HAND ELOPES WITH THE DAUGHTER OF HIS EMPLOYER AND DESERTS HER.

The Troy *Times* of the 14th inst. relates the following story of heartless deception: "A few weeks ago a man giving the name of Thomas Halloran applied to Warren Wilton, of Watervliet, for a job as farm-hand on the latter's farm. Mr. Wilton, being busy at the time and wanting a man, hired him and put him at work digging potatoes. Halloran was apparently about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and said he was only a few months from Ireland, where his parents and family were in good circumstances. He was a man of good education and fine conversational powers, and made a favorable impression on Mr. Wilton and his family, especially on Jennie, Mr. Wilton's eighteen-year-old daughter. During the day the new farm-hand worked faithfully, and at night he opened a school at which he gave to his employer's children lessons, for which service Mr. Wilton paid him additionally to his day's wages. Things went on in this way for awhile, until Mr. Wilton began to notice that his daughter was never at rest unless she was receiving her scholastic instruction from Halloran. Mr. Wilton admonished the laborer not to think of bestowing attentions on Miss Wilton, when Halloran resented what he called 'an insult' by leaving the farm. A few days after, Mr. Wilton got a letter in the West Troy Post Office directed to his daughter in the handwriting of his late workman, opened it, and found it to be a warm love letter from Halloran. The father sealed it and gave it to his daughter, who soon after wrote an answer and committed it to her brother to be delivered to the post office. It was intercepted by Mr. Wilton, who read it and then had it mailed. Several letters were sent by them to each other, and intercepted by her father in this way, until finally it was arranged that Mr. Halloran was to come and take her away last Saturday evening. Mr. Wilton thought that he had everything arranged so nicely that when Halloran came he would fall a captive in his hands, and he could do just as he had a mind to with him. But it seems the young lady grew suspicious, and did not wait for the appointed time of 8 o'clock for her lover to make his appearance, but slipped out quietly in her every-day clothes and disappeared. A little way from the house her father discovered her old dress, apron, and shawl, which she wore outside her best clothes to avoid detection. They scoured the country in all directions to find her. Yesterday morning Mr. Wilton received a letter, dated at Utica, and begging her father to send money to her to return home, as the villian she reposed so much confidence in, after accompanying her as far as Utica, had deserted her, and she had not seen him since about half an hour after their arrival. He sent her a note saying he was sorry for her, but in order to be revenged on the father he led her astray. The sorrowing father started for Utica yesterday afternoon to bring home the erring child."

CHINAMEN GROWN THRIFTY.

The Carson (Nev.) *Appeal* says: "John Chinaman held a graveyard blow-out at Carson last Wednesday. All the wagons and jerkwaters in the city were mustered into service, and as many as three distinct processions, each headed by a band beating sonorous gongs and jangling cymbals, passed through Carson street on this post-mortem collation business. Roast hog was abundant, but the Washoes looked on in wistful sorrow, only too well-informed that the good old days when Mister Chinaman left great stacks of grub upon the graves of his departed fellow pagans for the noble red man to fill his aboriginal stomach with, have passed away. John, now more prudent and worldly-grown, no longer leaves these sepulchral rations to the tender mercies of the spoiler, but returns them to the festive board and gormandizes them with an unghostly appetite all his own.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM A BURNING SHIP.

Intelligence reached Plymouth on Oct. 1 of the total loss by fire of the Aurelie, 348 tons, of Quebec, from Liverpool to La Plata, with coals. She left on the 16th March, and reached Barbados on the 2d of August. Smoke, however, was seen to come from the cargo, and an iron rod passed down into the coal speedily became red hot. For seven days the crew used their utmost exertions to put out the fire, but with no result, and at length they had to take to their two boats, badly provisioned and ill clothed. They were in the boats five days, and were then rescued by the ship Moonlight. While in the boats the Captain's wife gave birth to a child, and singularly enough, both survived and are in good health.

THE SOLDIERS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

The Union soldiers of East Tennessee held a reunion in Greeneville on the 12th inst. A letter from Gen. Sherman was read, in which he said: "I am pleased to see that you in East Tennessee preserve that love for the old Stars and Stripes which led so many of you to adopt and fight for the cause of the right, when danger threatened our common country, and when misrepresentation and abuse obscured the judgments of so many of your friends and neighbors, and I surely would be most happy to unite with you in your contemplated celebration, but it is impossible. I hope your meeting will prove all that the most ardent patriot could expect, for no where in our broad land were people so tried as you in the mountains of East Tennessee."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED LITIGATION.

THE DEFENDANT'S ANSWER IN THE SIX MILLION SUIT—HE IS NOT "SUFFICIENTLY INFORMED" OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—PROBABLE TRIAL OF THE CASE IN NOVEMBER.

Yesterday, the time fixed by the General Term of the Supreme Court for the serving of Tweed's answer in the six million suit expired, and yesterday afternoon, at the latest possible moment, Tweed's counsel served their answer upon Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the People, and also a notice to the Attorney General, and filed the usual affidavit of merits in the County Clerk's Office.

The following is the answer, supplemented by the notice. Mr. Peckham will notice the case for trial at the earliest possible day in November.

SUPREME COURT—*The People of the State of New-York vs. William M. Tweed, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—The defendant, William M. Tweed, answers to the complaint as follows:

First.—For a first defense—

1. That on the 26th of April, 1870, Abraham Oakey Hall was Mayor of the City of New-York, and Richard B. Connolly Controller thereof, and so continued to the end of 1870, and on the said 26th of April an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, containing a section of the general purport mentioned in the complaint, but for greater accuracy this defendant refers to the act itself.

2. That this defendant and James Watson, now deceased, never did combine, conspire, or agree together, as alleged in the said complaint.

3. That between the 26th of April, 1870, and the 2d of September, 1870, liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred prior to the 26th of April, 1870, were certified and audited in conformity with the provisions of the alleged act, but whether the amount of the claims so certified or audited is truly stated in the said complaint or amounted in the aggregate to the sum therein mentioned, or whether the schedule annexed to said complaint, marked "A," contains a true specification of the persons in whose favor such liabilities were certified or audited, or of the amount of the audits severally made, or whether the claims in said schedule marked "A" were in fact certified or audited in favor of the persons or for the sums therein stated, or whether warrants for the payment thereof were issued, or whether said schedule contains the date of alleged issue of such challenged warrants, or any other true particulars, this defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief.

4. That this defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the Controller of the City of New-York, for the purposes stated in the complaint or any other purpose, caused to be issued the bonds in said complaint mentioned or obtained from purchasers thereof during the period in the complaint stated, or any other period, the amount in the complaint stated; or whether the amounts stated in the complaint alleged to have been received from the bonds so alleged to have been issued were deposited in the bank or to the credit of the account in the complaint mentioned, or to the credit of any other account; or whether the moneys in the complaint alleged to have been so deposited or other moneys in the complaint stated were drawn out of said bank, as in the complaint alleged; but this defendant on information and belief alleges that it was the duty of the Controller to deposit the proceeds of the bonds sold by him, and the moneys obtained from purchasers thereof, in the National Broadway Bank of the City of New-York, to the credit of an account kept by the Chamberlain of the said City, as County Treasurer of the said County, and that all moneys received from the sale of bonds by said Controller and deposited by him were, in compliance with statute and usual mode of official proceeding in the said City, deposited in said bank to the credit of said County Treasurer; and the bonds issued and sold by him were obligations of the County of New-York, for which the said County was liable, and which it was legally bound to pay; and all moneys realized from the disposition or sale of any bonds issued under and in pursuance of the act of Legislature of April 26, 1870, heretofore referred to, were the moneys of the County of New-York, and that the plaintiffs herein have at no time had any interest in said bonds or in said moneys, or in any of the bonds or moneys in the complaint mentioned.

5. That on the 26th of April, 1870, and thence and until his death, James Watson was County Auditor of the County of New-York; as such County Auditor it was the duty of said Watson to examine and certify, allow and audit all claims against the County of New-York; and on said 26th of April, 1870, and until the 4th of July, 1870, Joseph B. Young was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

6. That a paper of the general character of the paper in said complaint mentioned, dated May 5, 1870, was signed by the several parties, in that behalf stated in the complaint, and the certificate of allowance and audit used by the auditors mentioned in the said act of 26th of April, 1870, was substantially in the form of the certificate mentioned in schedule "C," annexed to the complaint, and warrants, when issued, were so issued by the direction of the Controller, and signed by him, and countersigned by the Mayor and by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; but whether said paper dated May 5, 1870, is correctly set forth in the complaint, or whether said warrants were in the form of schedule "D" annexed to said complaint, or how, or in what manner, or by whom payments were made of such warrants, this defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief.

7. That the defendant was never President of the Board of Supervisors, as there was no such office; but he was Chairman of that board on the 26th of April, 1870, and so continued until the 4th of July thereafter.

8. That this defendant had no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York set up or pretend to any right or interest in the premises, except that they have an action now pending against him for substantially the same alleged cause of action.

9. This defendant denies each and every allegation of the said complaint not hereinbefore specifically and expressly answered, admitted, or denied.

Second.—And for a further and second defense this deponent alleges, on information and belief, that the County of New-York is a body corporate and politic, and should be made a party to this action, and there is a defect of parties by reason of the omission to make the said County of New-York a party defendant thereto.

Third.—And for a further and third defense this defendant alleges, on information and belief, that three other civil actions against him for the same alleged cause of action were commenced before the commencement of this action, and were pending, undetermined, when this action was commenced, and are still pending; that is to say, one action by the present plaintiffs, another by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and another by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

Fourth.—And for a further and fourth defense this defendant alleges, on information and belief, that the plaintiffs in this action, before the commencement thereof, entered into agreements severally with Andrew J. Garvey, John H. Keyser, J. McBride Davidson, and by which the said Garvey, Keyser, and Davidson have each been relieved from each and every cause of action against them, or any of them, arising out of the pretended transactions mentioned or referred to in the said complaint or in the schedules thereto annexed.

Fifth.—And for a further and separate and fifth defense this defendant alleges, upon information and belief, that after the time of the alleged transactions mentioned in complaint of John H. Keyser, mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed, executed to one Jackson S. Schultz an assignment of a large amount of money in trust, to convert the same into money and pay the money to the County of New-York on account of the money alleged to have been by him received upon the warrants mentioned in the complaint, which is a portion of the money sought to be recovered from this defendant in this action, and the said Schultz accepted the said assignment, executed the trust, and paid over to the said county a large sum of money on account thereof. That among the property so assigned was a private claim of the said Keyser against this defendant, which was prosecuted and collected from this defendant by Francis C. Barlow, the Attorney General of the State of New-York, who collected the same on behalf of the plaintiffs or of the County or City of New-York, and this defendant asks for an accounting of the moneys so collected and paid over, and claims and insists that they should be deducted from any amount which may be recoverable against this defendant by reason of the matters alleged in the complaint.

FIELD & DEYO,
Attorneys for defendant William M. Tweed.

City and County of New-York, ss.: William M. Tweed being duly sworn, says that the foregoing answer is true to his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1875.
D. STRATTON, Notary Public, New-York County.

Accompanying the foregoing answer is a notice served on the Attorney General by counsel for Tweed, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*The People of the State of New-York vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*

SIR: This answer is served at the present time because the defendant has not been able to obtain a stay of proceedings pending his appeal to the Court of Appeals, from the order of the General Term, dated the 8th inst., but the defendant does not thereby waive his said appeal, nor his right to withdraw the answer if the appeal is decided in his favor. Yours, &c.,

FIELD & DEYO,
Attorneys for Defendant, William M. Tweed.

To DANIEL PRATT, Esq., Attorney General and Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1875.

WHEN DOES AN OFFICE TERMINATE?

Patrick Reid obtained a verdict against the City last June, before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, for his salary as General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen from Sept. 1, 1871, to the 14th of March, 1872, at the rate of $2,500 per annum. The defense presented by the City was that the plaintiff went out of office on the 9d of January, 1872, when the new Clerk of the Board was appointed, and that for the period after that date he could not recover. A new trial was subsequently granted the City and the verdict set aside, on the ground that the plaintiff must show an appointment by the new Clerk of the Board who went into office Jan. 9, 1872. The case came up yesterday before Chief Justice Daly for a new trial, and the plaintiff's counsel argued that, as the Court of Appeals had recently decided that the clerks of the Common Council were officers, by the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the plaintiff was not removed until his successor was appointed on the 14th of March, 1872. The Assistant Corporation Counsel contended that, under the opinion of Judge J. F. Daly, the plaintiff went out of office with the Clerk who appointed him. The Chief Justice held that the plaintiff's position was materially altered by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, it bringing him within the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and gave judgment to plaintiff for $900, the full amount claimed.

THE CASE OF DUNCAN & SHERMAN.

THE QUESTION OF VACATING THE ORDERS OF ARREST AGAINST THEM—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE.

The orders requiring Washington A. Roebling and others, and Ferdinand Delroy Longchamp, creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to show cause why the orders of arrest obtained by them against the firm should not be vacated were returnable yesterday morning, before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Counsel for Mr. Roebling asked that his client's case be taken up at once, as he had another case on in the General Term, but he wanted it taken up simply to ask for a postponement.

Counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co. wanted the matter taken up and acted upon immediately. It was due to the credit of the firm that the allegations on which the orders of arrest were granted should be shown, as soon as possible, to be without a shadow of foundation.

Counsel for Mr. Roebling said that he wanted time to hear from London, in order to refute a new allegation by Duncan, Sherman & Co. that they had £30,000 in the Union Bank of London at the time they sold the plaintiffs the bill of exchange for £2,000 on that bank.

Counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co ridiculed the reason assigned by the opposing counsel for an extension of time.

Judge Lawrence said that he had never heard such a motion for postponement. A party who procured an order of arrest should be ready at all times to support his action.

Counsel for Mr. Roebling said that the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. were not in prison, and consequently were suffering no privation.

Judge Lawrence said he would grant an adjournment to next Monday to consider the question of whether there was a precedent for allowing, on a motion to vacate an order of arrest, sufficient time to send to such a distance as London for affidavits.

In the matter of the Longchamp order of arrest an adjournment was taken to Wednesday by consent of counsel.

A QUARREL ABOUT FEES.

AN EXCITED LAWYER—SCENE IN SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

In the case of Heatherton vs. Hastings, a Receiver of the contract to do the plumbing work in the new Post Office was appointed in December last. Mr. Ira Shafer, Hastings' counsel, appealed from the order to the General Term. The case has not been tried nor anything further done in it than putting in an answer. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ex-United States District Attorney Courtney, counsel for Heatherton, moved before Judge Lawrence that an allowance be made for counsel fees for himself and Mr. Shafer. The motion was opposed by Mr. Shafer, who said that in 1868 Judge Barnard had made him an allowance, and that, after Judge Barnard's impeachment, an action was brought against him, [Mr. Shafer,] charging him with fraud in receiving the allowance. A motion was subsequently made before Judge Fancher by the plaintiff in that action to compel an accounting, and Judge Fancher denied the motion. An appeal was taken to the General Term, and Judge Fancher's order was reversed, the General Term severely criticising Mr. Shafer. After Mr. Shafer had made this statement, he continued:

"Your Honor occupies a proud and distinguished position upon the Bench, but it may be fashionable ten years hence to run you down. In the event of this money being paid me, judging from the past, if you should be run down, an action may be brought against me charging fraud, and another opportunity may be given Justice Davis, whom I regard as a perfectly infamous Judge, and his associate, Justice Daniels, whom I regard as a mere spaniel in the hands of Justice Davis, again to criticise me. I refuse to run this risk; I refuse to take a cent myself, and I deny your Honor's jurisdiction to award either of us anything at this stage."

Mr. Shafer was much excited while talking, and his violent language attracted the attention of all present. Judge Lawrence seemed much disturbed, but said nothing condemnatory of counsel's action.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER.

TRIAL OF TWO NEGROES ACCUSED OF KILLING JOHN CONLON—ONE FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, George Washington and John Sewell, the colored men indicted for murder in the first degree, in beating to death John Conlon, a white man, on the evening of the 30th of last August, were placed on trial before Judge Barrett. Assistant District Attorney Lyon appeared for the people, and William F. Howe for the defendants, who were young and hard-looking men. The substance of the testimony was to the effect that, on the evening in question Conlon was found in a dying condition on the sidewalk in Thompson street, and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where his body was found to be almost a mass of bruises. Subsequent inquiries showed that Conlon had had an altercation in the house in front of which he was found with Washington, who had ejected him, and that he had, while in an intoxicated condition, fallen down the stoop to the sidewalk, where he was beaten severely by Sewell with a shovel-handle and also kicked. The jury, after half an hour's absence, acquitted Washington, and found Sewell guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sewell was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

THE POLLOCK SMUGGLING CASE.

A HISTORY OF THE FRAUDS OF THE POLLOCK BROTHERS—HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MEN ENGAGED IN A WIDE-SPREAD SCHEME OF SWINDLING.

The indictment by the United States Grand Jury of W. J. and Thomas C. Pollock for frauds on the revenue, was briefly mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The history of their operations, which has never been published, shows that they have defrauded the Government out of over half a million dollars in duties. These gentlemen, up to the time of the discovery of their frauds, bore an excellent reputation as highly respectable, upright business men, one of them being Superintendent of a prominent Sunday-school. Mr. Thomas C. Pollock was formerly a member of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and is looked upon by auctioneers as one of the most successful members of the calling. The revenue officers are inclined to make W. J. the principal in the smuggling business, and to look upon Thomas C. as his tool. The Pollocks had an office as commission merchants at No. 103 Broad street, lived in good style, and were, as has been intimated, highly respected. Their plan was to import linens, gunny bags, and alpacas, and to enter them as jute, fans, and silk shoddy, upon which there are no duties. Sometimes, through the connivance of Customs officials and storekeepers, they had one or two cases which really did contain these latter articles sent to the Appraiser's offices, and thus the entire invoice got through. Another dodge was to change the contents of the cases at a convenient place hired for that purpose, on the way from the vessel to the general order store. To effect this they were compelled to secure the connivance of the cartman, who is now under indictment and bail to answer. The first time they were known to have been engaged in this fraud was October, 1871, when an invoice of their goods was seized by the Customs officials. These consisted of linens, and had been entered as silk shoddy. They compromised this case for $12,000. In February, 1872, Special Treasury Agent Frank E. Howe had his suspicions aroused by the large quantities of gunny bags, upon which there is a heavy duty, that were being sold at ridiculously low prices by William B. Asten, bag dealer, and Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, who have since gained such an unpleasant notoriety in the Lawrence and Schulhoff cases. The Colonel discovered that no less than twenty-five entries of gunny bags had been made between Sept. 1, 1871, and Feb. 28, 1873, by Thomas J. McGrath, who, he learned, was but a dummy for the Pollocks. William J. Pollock was arrested and gave bail, W. B. Asten becoming his surety. The case was brought to trial and the Government was beaten. Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. refused to allow the special agents to examine the goods in their store, alleging that Collector Arthur had told them not to. This the Collector pronounces utterly false. In November, 1874, Col. Howe began to receive numerous complaints from merchants that Bradford alpacas and mohairs were being thrown upon the market at prices much below the market rates. Learning that the Pollocks had commenced importing large quantities of what purported to be fans, Col. Howe began an investigation with them as its objective point. By a little strategy he succeeded in obtaining from Thomas C. Pollock an affidavit embodying a full confession of the fraud, Thomas promising to stand by the Government in the suit about to be brought, on condition of receiving personal immunity. That night his brother got hold of him, and next day the pair were on their way to Canada. On the strength of the information he had received, however, Col. Howe seized twenty cases of alpacas and mohairs at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, and two lots of nine and seven cases of the same goods which were in general order store and had not been entered. Townsend & Montant gave bonds for the twenty cases and sold them; the nine cases are still in the Custom-house, and the seven cases were claimed by Frederick Dunscomb as his. The Government offered to give them up provided Dunscomb should first produce certified invoices for them dated previous to the bill of lading. This he did, and the cases were given up to him and immediately reshipped to England. It has since been ascertained that Dunscomb was a tool of William J. Pollock, and that somebody had forged the signature and seal of ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, United States Consul at Cork, to the invoices. W. J. Pollock at once went to England to receive the seven cases. Subsequently to this Col. Howe's officers seized forty-five more cases in general order store and twenty-seven in Greenwich street, all of the Pollocks' importation, and from all of which the dutiable goods had been abstracted and fans substituted. It is for these last frauds, amounting to over $100,000, that the indictments have been found. The Pollocks returned from Canada some time ago and gave bail. Since then they have been quite prominent around the streets until the last few days. Where they are now is not known.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having transacted all the business before them, handed in a number of indictments yesterday and were discharged by Judge Sutherland with thanks.

Sixteen persons were tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on charges of cruelty to animals, preferred by Mr. Henry Bergh. A number of them were found guilty and fined in sums ranging from $5 to $20.

In the Superior Court, Part II., before Judge Sedgwick, yesterday, Cecil, Stout & Thayer recovered $20,080 from George A. Richardson, margins due them from defendant on North-western stock carried by them for him in 1872.

Judge Lawrence, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, issued an attachment against Thomas Nichols, late Receiving Teller in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a suit instituted against him by the bank to recover $50,000 which he is charged with having embezzled.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision in a case in which the point was raised as to whether, under a recent act passed authorizing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to take trusts, it can hold a trust under a decree dividing an estate, and authorizing the company to act as a Trustee to execute a power in trust.

Trial of a suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Curtis, in which Anna M. Holmes sues for a limited divorce from her husband, John B. Holmes, on the ground of desertion, alleging that he abandoned her, leaving her without means of supporting herself, and has since become wealthy. The object of the suit is to obtain a separate maintenance.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Willis against the firm of Willis & Chisholm, in bankruptcy, disallowing the claim of the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover $5,715, the value of certain property left in trust with Mr. Willis, father of the plaintiff, but which was merged with the capital of the firm. The firm became bankrupt, and plaintiff sought to recover the amount. Judge Blatchford decided that the only remedy was against Mr. Willis personally and not against the firm.

In the mortgage foreclosure suit of Fletcher vs. Clark, heard in Special Term, Supreme Court, before Judge Van Vorst, in which the testimony tended greatly to reflect upon counsel, all the counsel engaged in the case desired Judge Van Vorst yesterday to have the testimony given in the case presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and to the District Attorney for such action as might be deemed proper in the premises. Judge Van Vorst declined to say definitely what he would do, stating that the case was a very remarkable one, and that he should examine it thoroughly before coming to any conclusion.

The trial of Julius Von Meyer, Theophile Weber, and Madame Eliza Attenheim, a midwife, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death, through malpractice, of Mrs. Ursula Wick, of No. 306 East Sixty-sixth street, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The cross-examination of Dr. Schneider was concluded, and Drs. Thomas C. Knox, Stephen P. Burdick, William W. Guernsey, and Walter R. Gillette, gave corroborative testimony tending to show that the death of Mrs. Wick was caused by malpractice and unskillful use of instruments. The case had not concluded when the court adjourned.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

William H. H. Rogers, of Nos. 3 and 5 College place, yesterday charged Aaron Menzesheimer with embezzlement, before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

Joseph Carr was yesterday held in default of $500 by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, for entering the grocery store of Philopena Bendeik, No. 30½ Carmine street, and stealing $4 from the money-drawer.

George Williams, of No. 10 Roosevelt street, was arrested yesterday morning for snatching a pocket-book from the hand of Thomas Matthews, of No. 348 Water street. The prisoner was taken before Justice Duffy, of the Tombs Police Court, who held him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

David McKenna, of No. 61 James street, and John Scott, of No. 49 James street, were both held in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the clothing store of William Fooley, No. 65 James street, on the night of the 2d of October.

Theophilus Wurder, of No. 340 East Fortieth street, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, he being charged with stealing a gold watch from John Wallweber, of No. 447 West Thirty-eighth street. A pawn ticket for a watch was found in the prisoner's pocket.

David Dooley, a night watchman, employed on East Broadway, arrested John O'Brien at an early hour yesterday morning, whom he saw acting in a suspicious manner. One thousand cigars, the proceeds of a burglary committed on the previous evening, on the premises of E. T. Lazarus, cigar dealer, No. 5 West Broadway, were found in his possession. The prisoner was taken before Justice Duffy, of the Tombs Police Court, where he was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kingsland vs. Kingsland.—Motion papers have not been handed in. Memorandum.

Matter of Joachimsen.—I do not find the consent referred to in order.

Vose vs. Cowdrey.—Allowance of $500 granted to plaintiff.

Patrick vs. Lemish.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Wheeler vs. Remington.—Order as settled.

Falshes vs. Hammond.—Motion granted. Third Friday.

Rylands vs. Schulhoff.—Granted.

McVey vs. Cantrell.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Lee vs. Radlein.—Memorandum.

Malone vs. Blythe.—Motion laid over until the 19th inst. If it is not adjusted by that time I shall order a reference.

Knesland vs. The Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company.—Memorandum for counsel.

Miller vs. Jacoby.—Motion granted on condition that the defendant pays costs of motion, that the commission be returned within twelve days, and that the stay shall not extend beyond that date.

May vs. Decker.—Motion denied without costs, but with leave to renew on further affidavit if so advised. Memorandum.

Clayton vs. Clayton.—Further proof of the identity of the defendant wanted. I wish to hear counsel. The proposed decree is drawn as if granted on a contested motion, and there has been no hearing.

Butler vs. Smith.—Motion to punish for contempt granted. Memorandum.

First National Bank of Tarrytown vs. Poor.—Order submitted by Sheriff's counsel should be granted, but counsel will be heard if they desire it. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Van Radins vs. Board of Assessors.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

Carelton vs. Board of Assessors.—Motion granted.

Ella M. Ross vs. Julius H. Ross.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Harrington vs. Comperts.—Case settled.

Kurzman vs. Board of Revision, &c.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Motions denied.—Matter of the Congregational Church of Harlem; Ferris vs. Foran.

Garrett vs. Board of Assessors.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrers.—Brown vs. Curran; Wilson vs. Leinbach. See opinions.

Hirsh vs. Lichtenstein.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Haines vs. Markham.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with costs.

Lord et al. vs. Robertson.—Judgment and execution vacated for irregularity.

Matter of Huddenick, &c.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hegeman et al. vs. Cantrell.—Motion denied.

THE NOE AND O'BALDWIN MURDERS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented two indictments against John Dolan, arrested by Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, for the murder of James H. Noe, at No. 273 Greenwich street, on the 2d of August. One of the indictments charges Dolan with murder in the first degree, the other with robbery in the first degree in having taken by force and violence from the person of the murdered merchant the watch subsequently pawned with Aaron Black, the Chatham street jeweler. It will thus be seen that should Dolan not be convicted of murder, the District Attorney, by having taken the precaution of drawing an indictment for robbery in the first degree, can have the prisoner tried on that charge, the penalty of which is twenty years in the State Prison. The Grand Jury also presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against Michael Finnell, who shot and killed his partner, "Ned" O'Baldwin, known as the "Irish Giant," in the course of a quarrel at No. 144 Greenwich street on the 20th September. Both prisoners will be arraigned on Monday.

JOHN BUTE HOLMES IN COURT AGAIN.

A WIFE BRINGS SUIT AGAINST HIM FOR DIVORCE AND ALIMONY—WHAT A WOMAN LEARNED BY READING THE NEWSPAPERS.

The extraordinary history of John Bute Holmes, the rich civil engineer of Nassau street, developed in the famous Chamberlayne-Holmes breach of promise suit, and fully reported at the time in THE TIMES, was fittingly supplemented yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Curtis, by proceedings against him for limited divorce and alimony by a wife who has not heretofore appeared in the proceedings. It will be remembered that Holmes was proved to have had several wives living at the same time; to have served part of a term in the State Prison, on the testimony of a woman purporting to be his wife, for forgery, in inducing another woman to personate her and sign her name to a deed to some property he was selling; and to have served a year in the Penitentiary for killing a policeman, with whose wife he was intimate. Numberless other crimes of a more or less grave character were also laid at his door. He was said to be the owner of a splendid estate and two quarries in New-Jersey, and to be worth altogether in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. A verdict of $6,000 was found against him. On Friday the lady who claims to be his first wife took the stand after the usual preliminary speech of her counsel. She testified that her maiden name was Anna Maria Clear, and that she now resides in Brooklyn; she was born in Cork, Ireland, and resided with an aunt, Mrs. Seymour, in that city, of which her father was a merchant; when she was fifteen years of age she met the defendant, and eight months subsequently, on March 25, 1838, was married to him in the Presbyterian Church of Sundaywell, a suburb of Cork, by Rev. Mr. Sloane, the Rector; she and her husband took up their residence in Mrs. Seymour's house, and her father got him employment in his profession from the British Government at Fermoy. Subsequently her father supplied the means to take him to this country, she coming here soon after him. They first resided with an old friend of her family, Mr. Swayne, to whom she introduced Holmes as her husband. Subsequently they went to Owego, where he found employment as a surveyor, and later on they returned to Ireland, when he again entered the service of the British Government, she residing with her grandmother at Carrigoline, County Cork. Then Holmes went to London, still in the Government service, and later they both came back to America together; they lived at various places, his conduct gradually becoming bad, his temper violent, and his manner abusive and threatening; then Holmes went back to Europe alone, returning to America in 1848; they continued to reside together in this City, Staten Island, and Brooklyn until 1856; then one daughter was living of their three children; they resided on Eighth avenue; at this period Holmes endeavored to persuade his wife to sell their furniture and take their daughter and go back to Ireland, saying that she could occupy one of his mother's houses at Carrigoline, and that the rental of the others and remittances which he would forward would support them; suspecting that this was only a plea to get rid of her, she refused; Holmes then sent his man to the house and took away all their furniture, including a piano, the property of their daughter; she subsequently learned from the brother of the lady that he used the furniture to fit up apartments on the east side of town for a Miss Kerr, whom he married; thus rendered destitute, the witness was at first compelled to live out as a servant, but subsequently her daughter found employment as a school-teacher and has supported her ever since; between 1856 and August, 1873, all she received from Holmes was $200; since 1873 she has never received a penny; Holmes always told her that he had become reduced in circumstances and was very poor, and she believed him until she read in THE TIMES the exposure consequent on the breach of promise suit, wherein it appeared that he was a rich man; then, by advice of friends, she employed counsel to institute the present proceedings.

Mrs. Holmes' daughter followed her mother upon the witness stand and corroborated her in every particular so far as lay within her knowledge. She also identified several letters, which were put in evidence, breathing ardent affection, and addressed to Mrs. Anna M. Holmes, as in the handwriting of the defendant. Mrs. Williamson, of Staten Island; Mrs. Dr. Johnson, of Degraw street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Swayne, all swore positively that the plaintiff and defendant lived together as man and wife, and were reputed to be such. Mrs. Charlotte O'Connor, the defendant's half sister, testified in an emphatic manner that she knew them to be man and wife. When asked on cross-examination whether she harbored any ill-feeling against her half-brother, she answered that she did. She was asked if it was very intense. She answered that it could not be more so. She was requested to give the reason, and she appealed to the court for protection. Judge Curtis decided that she need not answer. A certified abstract from the marriage record of the Sundaywell Presbyterian Church, bearing the attestation of a notary public and of the United States Consul in Cork, corroborative of Mrs. Holmes' story, was offered in evidence, but was ruled out by Judge Curtis as not necessary and because counsel had been unable to comply with certain preliminaries necessary to make it good proof.

Yesterday Mr. Morgan, for Holmes, made a motion to dismiss the suit, quoting numerous authorities. Mr. Spellissey replied, also with authorities, and Judge Curtis denied the motion. The defendant then took the stand. He swore that he was born March 31, 1822, on the Island of Mauritius; that at eight years of age he went to Cork; that he met the plaintiff there at school, and flirted with her, but was never married to her; that he never heard of Rev. Mr. Sloane before, and was never in the Sundaywell Church; that he is not a Methodist, as stated in the marriage certificate, but an Episcopalian; that he left Cork in April, 1838, and that then he was a regular surveyor, though but sixteen years of age; [in the Chamberlayne case he swore he left Cork in 1841 or 1842;] that when he arrived in America he resided with his godfather, Joseph Wolff Wright, author of Wright's Grammar; that the plaintiff came with him merely under his protection, and that she introduced him to Mr. Swayne as her husband solely for the purpose of identification, to enable him to get some money on a draft, and that he took her back to Ireland subsequently, because she begged hard that he should do so.

After adjournment, Holmes' daughter approached him and said, "Oh, Father, how could you swear so!" His reply was a volley of vile names, for which Judge Curtis severely reprimanded him. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of T. J. Durant, William S. Everett, of St. Joseph, Mo., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of J. H. Bradley, Edward J. Fox, of Easton, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced to the Bar that the court would not be in session on Monday next for the transaction of business.

No. 649.—Daniel G. Taylor, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Steam-boat Commonwealth, &c.—On motion of R. M. Corwine, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs. No. 3 (original.)—The State of Florida, complainant, vs. E. C. Anderson, Jr., et al.—Assigned for argument on the 27th of October. No. 25.—Francis Dainese, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Hale.—The argument of this cause was continued by W. P. Clarke, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by S. S. Henkle, for the plaintiff in error. No. 96.—Edward Burgess, plaintiff in error, vs. James C. Babbitt, Assignee, &c.—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by N. Myers, of counsel for the defendant in error. No. 97.—Thomas J. Semmes, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—This cause was subscribed on printed arguments by Thomas J. Semmes and Robert Mott, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Attorney General Pierrepont for defendants in error. No. 98.—J. D. McLemore, plaintiff in error, vs. The Louisiana State Bank.—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Charles L. Singleton, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Edward Janin and Mr. A. C. Janin for the defendant in error. No. 99.—James Brown and William Seavey, appellants, vs. Enoch Piper.—The argument of this cause was commenced by George Gifford, of counsel for appellants, and continued by Causten Brown for the appellee.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The following case was under argument in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 25—*Daviess vs. Hale.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action for damages against Mr. Hale as Consul General in Egypt, where the plaintiff here and below had a store for the sale of agricultural implements, and against which, it is alleged, Hale in his official capacity, issued process of attachment and garnishment at the suit of parties in New-York, and the store was shut up for a considerable period, injuring, as alleged, the goods to such an extent as to render them valueless, and by reason of the obstruction of the business causing the plaintiff great losses in debts, &c., which otherwise would have been collected and realized. It is claimed that Mr. Hale acted unlawfully and maliciously in issuing the process of the Consular Court. The court below ruled that Hale was at the time clothed with the requisite powers to do the acts complained of, and held that the action could not therefore be sustained. The question presented here is, therefore, whether the Consular jurisdiction existed as decided below.

Messrs. Cuffy and Hinkle for plaintiff in error, and W. P. Clarke for defendant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having carefully read the remarks in your issue of the 13th inst., on "Overcrowding in Cities," in which you say, "New-York alone waits for some general means of relieving her from this dangerous overcrowding," and being a member and Director of a building association in Philadelphia, (and a borrower too,) and having given considerable of my time for years (without pay) to the promotion of these enterprises, I cannot but feel sure that your own working men may, if they will, benefit themselves by this selfsame means. I could give you a complete history of the workings of our societies in detail, showing also how it is almost an impossibility for one of them to fail; but my object in writing at present is merely to show that you have the means open to relieve you from this fearful overcrowding.

As a general thing, those who have not made this subject a study are prejudiced against building societies, not only in other cities, but in our own also. I should judge, at a rough guess, that about one-tenth of our male population are members and firm believers in them; the other nine-tenths have not a ghost of an idea what they are, and these latter are the persons that condemn them when the subject comes before them. The press of our city is partly to blame for this ignorance, for while it in bold characters often boasts that this is the "City of Homes," it very seldom gives the credit where it belongs—namely, to building associations.

When I say that at least 300 homes are bought monthly by its members, you will have but a slight idea of the good this system is accomplishing.

Our associations here are very liberal. Members wishing to withdraw can receive their money at short notice. They receive all they have paid in until after the second year, with simple interest, after which time those wishing to quit are paid the principal and a portion of the gains, amounting to the rate of from ten to twelve per cent. per annum, according to the profits. While this is much more than any other savings institution could possibly give, even when the loaner's principal is at great risk, the withdrawing member has left in the society fully one-half of the gain his money has made, which is equally divided among the remaining shares, which greatly enhances their value, and gives the withdrawing member a handsome interest in the bargain. During the late panic, one association, having a capital of but $100,000, paid the principal and twelve per cent. interest to all those who needed their funds, and made $10,000 in this way alone, which was divided as before mentioned. Our associations here are, of course, composed of borrowers and non-borrowers, the non-borrower being in most cases he who has already secured a home, and continues buying shares as an investment. We call such a one here a "necessary evil," but that's an error, as he is a very useful member; but these points cannot now be considered. There is one grand truth that should be mentioned, and that is, during the panic the investor was the individual who asked for his money, and those who bought stock for the purpose of borrowing on it some time, although many of them were thrown out of employment for months, came up with their dues as punctual as clock-work, and most of the money smelled of camphor trunks. Being a member of the Finance Committee, I observed this closely, proving in my mind that building associations in Philadelphia are teaching the people how to save money, and the laboring man is fast overriding what is sometimes called the higher class. Let this important matter be attended to without delay. Yours,

M. J. BROWN, No. 727 North Seventeenth street.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

REAL ESTATE AND ITS BURDENS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire through the medium of your influential journal to present to the tax-payers and property-owners of this City some facts and suggestions regarding the fearful amount of taxes and assessments which are imposed on vacant lots north of Fifty-ninth street by the several departments of our Municipal Government.

I believe that the frauds committed in building boulevards, opening streets, laying Croton water-mains, sewering, &c., are of greater magnitude than those perpetrated by the Tweed Ring in building the Court-house and armories. Every dollar's worth of work and material costs the property-owners about four times that amount. The laborers on these works do not perform three hours' honest work a day, and the City pays them nearly double what individuals give for ten hours. Let the tax-payer go to any place where City work is being done and watch a gang of laborers trying not to work, and he will comprehend how a Ring of corrupt men plunder the honest citizens and tax-payers. A few facts and figures will startle every owner of up-town vacant lots. The assessments laid, and to be laid in a few months, for improvements amount to over thirty million dollars. Not ten per cent. of this amount has been paid, and when the balance is called for it will cause the ruin of hundreds who have put their savings into a few lots along the line of these useless and premature improvements. The assessments and taxes on many pieces of this unproductive property of the value of $10,000 are greater than they are on down-town productive property worth $100,000, and it reveals the fact that the whole system of taxing and assessing is radically wrong. A moment's reflection will convince any one that this condition of affairs, if continued a few years more, will cause the absolute confiscation of all up-town unimproved property. The assessments on a single lot, 25 by 100, on Harlem flats are over $2,200. And have these boulevards and streets, which have cost us thirty millions of money, stimulated building to any extent? Not twenty valuable buildings have been erected as the result of this enormous expenditure. Look, however, at the east side, from Forty-second street to Harlem River, where no boulevards or costly street improvements have been made, and no unusual burden put upon lots, and we find that about two thousand good, substantial buildings have each year been erected by a class of thrifty people who help to add to our population and the support of the City. I am not a bear on real estate. This matter is far more serious with me than either bulling or bearing the market; it is a question whether I am to be plundered of half a million dollars' worth of property, or whether any portion of it will be left after the thieving officials are done with it. But few of the property-owners know who cause these improvements to be made and the assessments to be laid upon their lots, or how the job is put up. A half-dozen or more of politicians and contractors, (mostly aliens,) and not owning a foot of land in this City, go to that branch of our Municipal Government which legalizes these jobs, and say to the members thereof that certain avenues and streets should be opened, graded, sewered, paved, &c., and in order to keep themselves in office by having some hundreds of lazy, drunken voters on the pay-roll, many of these officials are such shameless villains that they vote at once for this wholesale pillage of the property-owners.

The professional burglars, thieves, and pickpockets, and all the other criminal classes who prey upon our property, do not steal the hundredth part as much from us as these officials who rule this City, and I am compelled to admit that the Mayor does not use his authority and influence to prevent these great wrongs. The Department of Public Works is fairly reeking with corruption, and the management under the present commission will make the work done by the Tweed Ring appear economical. The whole field of these public works is simply a foraging ground where the rum-house politician sends his constituents until the time when they are wanted at the polls, where a ballot is put into their hands to vote this thief into some important office. The great outcry which has been made lately about the short supply of water comes entirely from the Ring who plunder through the medium of these useless works. No city in the world is half as well supplied with water as ours. Our supply could be doubled in a few hours by stopping the enormous waste which is permitted. It is well known by every official in the Croton Department, that the actual waste of water is twice the quantity necessarily consumed. Shut off the outlets about the docks, and stop other wastes, and we shall want no more big pipes in twenty years to come.

We are now entering upon an era of improving our water fronts with a new and peculiar plan for building docks; and taking the few which have just been built as a specimen of the newly-discovered material, and the skill and ability of the men who are making these experiments, I should say that they would cost us from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, and would prove about as durable as our wooden paved streets. It is as simple work to build a good dock as a good stone wall. The Reservoir on Murray Hill and the Aqueduct over Harlem River are specimens of material and work which would make good and durable docks. These have stood for years, and are perfect. They were built by George Law, a farmer's boy who came down from the rural districts with a head full of brains and good common-sense. If we could exchange our "skilled talent" for such men our taxes would be made endurable.

Real estate owners and tax-payers, "what are we going to do about it?" Is it not the true policy of every one of us to stop the payment of all assessments and taxes on these vacant lots, and fight these plunderers over the wreck of what is left? When assessments and taxes cannot be collected, we shall prevent these jobs, and not before. We must destroy the borrowing power of the Controller and make the capitalist and loaner of money understand that an increase of the City debt means repudiation. The time has come when property-owners have to decide whether they will quietly surrender their homes to these corrupt officials or treat them as thieves and outlaws. These bad men must be made to feel that they are in danger of the prison and halter. An organization of property-owners in every ward, who would give one-quarter the time and vigilance to protect their substance which the politician does in devising schemes to filch it, would make life and property secure and give us an honest City Government. Let these associations be formed at once in each ward, with a central executive or advisory body. They may be called "Metropolitan Granges," Real Estate Leagues, or any other name which will concentrate the property interests of this island, and marshal their forces in battle array against these political rings and plunderers. Some heavy blows will have to be struck, and the present time seems auspicious. It looks as though we were about to have a legislative body of respectable and honest men at Albany this Winter. If so, we shall get relief. Let these associations compel the political parties to nominate good men for all Municipal positions by opposing every bad man put in nomination, and when an honest, competent man is elected, hold fast to him. There are some of our wealthy men who give the cold shoulder to any attempt to organize a body of property-owners for protection, and as soon as a man is elected to the office that has the power to tax and assess their property, they at once discover that he is a man to be conciliated. They feast him and make family presents, and when he is caught stealing they at once step to the front and try to shield him and cover up the theft by whitewashing. Their real estate is lightly taxed, and millions of their personal property is not taxed at all. They barter away their manhood, and sell themselves for gold. The man in humble life, of moderate means, whose position in society does not make him a valuable whitewasher, has to bear the burden that comes of such low cunning and sharp practice. It is to be hoped that they have now seen the error of their ways, and the evil of conciliating and encouraging these thieves, and will come out and fight them manfully, and with the great body of tax-payers make a vigorous effort to wrest their property and redeem the City from the grasp of these scoundrels who now govern it.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD.
Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

CAPT. M'CULLAGH'S TRIAL.

COL. KERRIGAN AS A WITNESS—AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The trial of Police Captain John H. McCullagh was resumed at Police Head-quarters yesterday, before Commissioner Voorhis, Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, and Smith being absent. Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall appeared for Capt. McCullagh, and the prosecution was conducted by Mr. McLean, counsel to the board. It will be remembered that Col. James E. Kerrigan was subpœnaed by the board on two previous occasions, and, refusing to appear, was brought before the Supreme Court on an attachment and ordered to appear and testify. In obedience to that order he presented himself at the Central Office yesterday. From Col. Kerrigan's history it was generally expected that he would refuse to testify. During the Dead Rabbit riots in 1857 he was the acknowledged leader of the "Bowery boys" and did some desperate street-fighting. He has since been widely known as a sporting man of warm impulses and quick temper, a firm friend and a bad enemy. He has occupied every political position, having at one time been a member of Congress from this City. His last public appearance in an unusual character was as commander of the Jacmel expedition, in the schooner known as the Erin's Hope, which landed a number of Fenians on the Irish coast. On the counsel entering the court-room Mr. McLean called Col. Kerrigan to the witness stand. The Colonel took off his overcoat and smoothed down his long hair. He gave his name as James Eugene Kerrigan; no occupation, residing at No. 449 Seventh avenue. The following colloquy then occurred:

Counselor McLean—Do you know Mr. David J. Twohey?

Col. Kerrigan—I do.

Counselor McLean—Do you recollect an assault being made on him?

Col. Kerrigan—What assault? By whom?

Counselor McLean—By a man named Hugh Keenan.

Col. Kerrigan—I have a faint recollection of such an assault.

Counselor McLean—Will you please tell us all about that assault?

Col. Kerrigan—What is your position here?

Commissioner Voorhis—Col. Kerrigan, I think that remark uncalled for.

Col. Kerrigan—Not at all; on the contrary, it is very important to me and to justice. I question your authority to ask me any question, and I want your authority defined. If I am to be interrogated by the Police Board or the counsel to the board, I want to have their right to question me defined. You are on trial for grave charges preferred before the Committee on Crime, and I question your power to try any man while you are so situated.

Counselor McLean—I appeal, Mr. Commissioner—

Commissioner Voorhis—Go on and ask further questions. The witness is here to answer under an order of the Supreme Court, and if he refuses to answer we shall take the proper means to enforce the law bearing on the subject.

Col. Kerrigan—I do not refuse to answer.

Counselor McLean—Were you in the Brower House in company with Mr. Twohey during the Spring of 1874?

Col. Kerrigan—I question your right.

Commissioner Voorhis—Mr. Stenographer, please note that Mr. Kerrigan refuses to answer.

Col. Kerrigan—You are telling a falsehood, Mr. Commissioner; I have not declined to answer. I question your authority to interrogate me, and I am asking for information.

At this point, after a short conference with Commissioner Voorhis, Counselor McLean left the court-room. During his absence Col. Kerrigan asked the stenographer, "What have you got down?" The stenographer courteously read over his notes, when the Colonel said, "That isn't a fair report. Why don't you take my statements? Do you only take what the Commissioner tells you to take?" Commissioner Voorhis said, "Do not obey any orders from Col. Kerrigan." The Colonel then passed his hand through his long hair, and taking up the Bible began reading. Four hours passed away in this fashion. On inquiry as to the cause of the delay it was ascertained that Mr. Voorhis desired a quorum of the board to be present before deciding what course to pursue in regard to Col. Kerrigan's action. At 5 o'clock it was ascertained that none of the other Commissioners would return, and Counselor McLean, addressing Col. Kerrigan, said: "I wish to repeat a question I asked you, Sir?"

Col. Kerrigan—I was very emphatic in telling you before that you have no authority to ask me any questions. You must be very impertinent not to notice what a gentleman says.

Commissioner Voorhis—Mr. Kerrigan, you stipulated in the Supreme Court that you would appear here and testify. I now ask you to do so, and call on you to relate all you know in reference to this matter.

Col. Kerrigan—I question your authority to call on me at all. I have obeyed the order of the Supreme Court by coming here. You are charged with grave crimes, and until you are purged of these charges I shall refuse to answer.

Commissioner Voorhis—This case is adjourned to Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

EMERSON ON LOWELL AND HOLMES.

The Boston correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* has been talking with Ralph Waldo Emerson, and writes: "I have met him quite frequently at the Boston Athenæum, and there we formed a nodding acquaintance, which now and then has developed into a little talk. The other day we were detained at the same railroad station, and I was permitted to hear from him descriptions of eminent persons whom he had met in England and in this country. He spoke of Carlyle, who is a pantheist on the worst side, as Emerson is a pantheist on the transcendental side. Emerson, who dislikes so much to have his home in Concord invaded by the curious, confessed that when he first went to England he sought out Carlyle, who was then living at Craigenputtock, and, unknown and unannounced, presented himself, and was very favorably received. Emerson is very fond of Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell. He said with some appearance of pleasure, if not pride, 'We are all sons of ministers.' 'James,' as he called him, 'has been of late writing such good poetry that his long silence can be excused.' From Mr. Emerson I learned something in reference to the mental habits of some of the poets. 'Holmes is so full that he can write at any time. Lowell broods over his subject for a time and then composes with great swiftness. He does not like to write to order, though desirous of employing the stimulus of great occasions. We asked him to read a poem at Concord on the 100th anniversary of the fight, but he said he could not. His wife a day or two before wrote to me, saying, "I cannot speak for James, yet I think you may expect a poem from him on the 19th." He has been going about for some time in that peculiar way which is a promise of something,' and on the 19th Lowell was on the ground with his poem—and a grand one it was. Longfellow prepares his poems to be read on any great occasion, as a minister who lives near Boston prepares his sermons—nearly a year ahead. He wrote the poem read at Bowdoin College last Summer early in the Fall of the preceding year, and well it was that he did so, for the months intervening have been fruitless as far as literary labor is concerned, owing to physical prostration. He is, happily, better now."

SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A curious case of somnambulism, says the London *Echo*, is reported by a correspondent at Calcutta, of which a *khidmutgar* in the employ of one of his friends is the subject. A little after midnight till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning this man, he says, begins chanting verse after verse of his Koran and of sacred hymns; repeats the Divine precepts; criticises the shortness of time in this world, and the length of eternity in the next; and, finally, winds up with an unearthly howl or shriek. During all this time he is in the soundest of slumbers, and the only way to put a stop to this hullaballoo is to turn the man on his side; for, should any one awake him, he will just open his eyes for a minute, and if allowed to continue on the flat of his back, he will recommence his howling hymns.

THE POLICY BUSINESS.

AN INVESTIGATION OF LOTTERY SCHEMES AND SWINDLES.

MR. MARCUS CICERO STANLEY TELLS THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT THEM—A "BROKER" TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF MR. STANLEY—CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. IRVING.

An investigation into the workings of lottery schemes and policy dealing occupied the greater portion of the session of the Assembly Committee on Crime yesterday. Previous to the examination of witnesses on that subject, Officer William H. Dakin, of the First Precinct, was called to the stand, and testified, that, while an officer of the Jefferson Market Court, a warrant was intrusted to him for the arrest of Mr. John Chamberlin, on a complaint of a Mr. Noe; witness arrested Chamberlin in a wine-room at No. 1,146 Broadway, shortly after 11 o'clock at night, and, at a suggestion of one of the prisoner's friends, took him before the Recorder at the latter's residence on Park avenue; the Recorder at once wrote a note to Justice Kasmire to the effect that he did not believe it was necessary to lock Chamberlin up over night, as he could be easily taken into custody in the daytime; Chamberlin was thereupon discharged, and the next morning Commissioner Disbecker preferred a complaint against the witness for failing to lock his prisoner up for the night; for this he was fined five days' pay.

Mr. Marcus C. Stanley testified that he was in the employ of the United States Government as an inspector of lotteries, having received his appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury; had no pecuniary interest in lotteries, but understood pretty well the workings of schemes of that description, having studied the business since 1847. He explained to the committee in detail the meanings and purposes of the various documents which are issued by the lottery managers, and the technical term "gig" as meaning a series of three numbers, such as "4, 11, 44;" a "horse" as indicative of four consecutive numbers, and a "whip" as two numbers. He admitted that he had an interest in the policy business up to 1869, when he succeeded in "selling out" to Benjamin Wood, John A. Morris, and others. He was of the opinion that the lottery business was very much on the decrease in New-York, and averaged the amount of money involved daily at from $15,000 to $20,000. He believed that while the drawings were fraudulent in many instances, the Kentucky lottery schemes were legitimate in their way; the managers had been frequently arraigned for fraud, and particularly in one article which was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES; he would not state that the charges in the article in question coincided with his own private views, but still had reason to suspect that the drawings were characterized by fraud on the part of the managers; the largest amount known to him to have been made at lottery within one month was something over $65,000; he considered $30,000 a fair average for a month's business. He attributed the decrease in the transactions to internal dissension among the managers, and their frequent arraignment by the press of the country; the advertisements of the managers, he believed, were published in all the daily journals, with the single exception of THE TIMES, and investors were mostly confined to the lower classes, who particularly patronized the policy dealers, for the reason that with them they can invest from a penny to $100. The policy dealing was conducted somewhat after the principle of lottery schemes, and was a parasite on the latter. With the exception of about thirty or forty dealers, who "back" themselves, the majority in this City were "backed" by men of means, who, while remaining secure from the law in the background, invest their funds in sustaining the sellers. During 1866 and 1867 he publicly charged the managers of the large lottery schemes with fraud; some of these men were still in the business; witness next enumerated the total number of policy shops in this City at 250, and the number of drawings each week in Kentucky at twenty; immediately after each drawing the result is telegraphed to Josiah Adams, the clerk of the managers in this City, at the Gilsey House, and by him all over the Eastern States; Adams is provided with a key to all the numbers, each of which is represented by a word, in order to protect the managers. Witness further testified that he knew Dickenson, the manager, and believed that he was the controlling power of the scheme, Benjamin Wood and Simmons having sold out their interests; the difficulty to be met with in suppressing the business was the great political influence held by the men engaged in it; he had positive knowledge that they had been instrumental in effecting the nominations of several Civil Justice candidates, and knew that several of the men invited to meet in Mr. Bixby's office, in Park row, yesterday, were noted policy and lottery dealers; he had never known of over four convictions for policy dealings; he believed that the business could be destroyed by the conviction and imprisonment of a prominent manager or dealer.

Frederick Edward Luthy, a "broker," at No. 232½ Greenwich street, was called, and affirmed very reluctantly. He said that a few years ago a policeman was detailed to watch his premises, and that an application to Commissioner Disbecker for the officer's relief from such duty met with a refusal; he charged Inspector Stanley with being in league with the lottery men, and swore that he (Stanley) had been instrumental in framing a law which practically protected the dealers; all classes of the community—even clergymen—the witness believed, played policy, and it was one of the causes of all phases of crime.

Mr. Townsend, counsel to the committee, at this stage of the proceedings, placed in evidence an indictment found in the District Attorney's office on the 1st of June, 1875, against James Gordon Bennett for publishing a lottery scheme. He said that Mr. Bennett had never even been called upon to plead to this indictment, nor had the publisher of the *Herald* been called upon, who was indicted at the same time.

A. M. Soteldo testified that Capt. Irving had been seen in a saloon in Thirteenth street grossly intoxicated and in the company of two thieves, one of whom is known as "Red Leary;" he believed that Jerome Buck, who was present in the saloon at the time, would testify to the foregoing assertion.

At the afternoon session of the committee Mr. F. Grant, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, presented copies of cable telegrams dated London, March 3, and Havre, 7th, from Livingston, the Bank of England forger, to Capt. Irving, notifying the Captain to meet Livingston on his arrival in New-York.

The committee, after examining some papers in connection with the trial of Detectives Farley and Irving, and after requesting the Clerk of the Special Sessions Court to prepare a statement of fines imposed and remitted by that court, adjourned to Tuesday morning.

THE ROBBERY ON THIRD AVENUE.

John Flanagan, Peter McMahon, John Dolan, Alexander Crimble, James Daley, Hugh Brady, and Patrick Smith, all young men, were arrested by Capt. Garland and officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with having been concerned in robbing Mrs. Rosaline Davis, of No. 69 East Tenth street, of a pocket-book containing $26. Mrs. Davis was looking at a target company which was passing the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue, on Thursday morning, when she was assaulted by a young ruffian who snatched the pocket-book from her hands and ran off with it. She pursued the thief, and when she reached the corner of Ninth street she was struck and knocked down by a confederate, and both the assailants escaped. It is now alleged that James Daley, one of the prisoners named above, was the one who stole the pocket-book from Mrs. Davis, and that the rest of the accused were associated with him in the robbery. The prisoners comprise the members of a gang of young thieves who make it a practice to follow target companies and steal at every opportunity presented. The prisoners were arraigned at the Fourth District Police Court, but Mrs. Davis being unable to appear against them owing to illness, they were remanded for examination.

CONVICTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.

The first criminal trial in the new rooms of the United States Courts resulted in the conviction of Michael Boyle, charged with passing twelve counterfeit half-dollars. The evidence against him was very conclusive, as he was unknowingly in the company of a detective, and very closely followed by Capt. Kennock of the Secret Service, when the spurious coin was passed in July last. It was shown, however, that Boyle, who is a 'longshoreman, was made the tool of McGrath and his gang of counterfeiters, since convicted, and upon this consideration, the Jury, on bringing in a verdict of guilty, recommended him to the mercy of the court. He was remanded for sentence. The court was then adjourned until Monday morning.

UNRULY SAILORS.

A further examination of the sailors of the American bark Isaac Webb, charged with continued disobedience of orders, was had yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, and resulted in the discharge of one of their number and the commital of William Cunningham and Henry Phillips to answer before the next Grand Jury. Capt. Urquhart, of the ship, testified that the men had been unruly through the entire trip, and when entering the harbor had refused to obey an order to furl the sails, claiming that it was their watch below. The case has attracted considerable interest among the shipping community, and the trial will probably settle many points of importance, both to masters and sailors.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

The following quotations of California mining stocks current in San Francisco yesterday, were received late yesterday afternoon: Gould & Curry, 91; Savage, 84; Chollar-Potosi, 70; Ophir, 60; Hale & Norcross, 42; Crown Point, 22; Yellow Jacket, 61; Belcher, 17; Imperial, 10; Virginia Consolidated, 307; California, 62; Overman, 47; Raymond & Ely, 32; Best & Belcher, 50; Kentuck, 11; Union Consolidated, 9; Alpha, 16; Meadow Valley, 3; Sierra Nevada, 15; Mexican, 93; Caledonia, 16; Eureka Consolidated, 17. Yesterday's coin shipments from San Francisco to this City amounted to $200,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. Pac. S. F.s3. 88⅝	2200 Lake Shore.... 53½
1,000 C. P. G. Bds.c.106⅛	500 do.....b3. 53⅝
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 23	500 do.... 53⅝
600 Erie Railway.... 16⅜	100 do.....b3. 53¾
200 do.....s3. 16½	1400 do.... 53¾
400 do.... 16½	3400 do.... 53⅞
600 do.... 16½	200 do.....e. 53⅞
100 West. Union..s3. 74¼	1000 do.....b3. 53⅞
700 do.... 74⅜	1800 do.....s3. 53¾
800 do.... 74⅜	500 do.....e. 53⅞
400 do.... 74⅜	100 Han. & St. J... 17½
1200 do.... 74⅜	100 do.... 17¾
300 do.....b3. 74⅜	100 Union Pacific.... 66⅞
200 do.....b30. 74⅜	100 do.... 67
1100 do.... 74⅜	100 do.....e. 67
200 do.....e. 74⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pref.... 6⅜
200 do.....s3. 74⅜	100 do.....s3. 6⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 36	100 Toledo & Wabash 5⅜
500 do.... 36¼	600 do.... 5¼
500 do.... 36¼	10 do.... 6
500 do.....s3. 36⅜	1000 do.... 5½
900 do.... 36⅜	1100 North-western.. 34⅞
1000 do.... 36½	300 do.... 35
300 do.....b3. 36½	300 do.....s3. 35⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H..s30.102⅞	200 do.....e. 35⅛
100 C., C. & I. C.... 3⅞	300 do.... 35¼
900 Ohio & Miss..... 16¼	500 St. Paul.... 32⅝
600 do.... 16⅜	200 do.... 32½
600 do.....s3. 16⅜	200 do.....s3. 32½
300 do.....b3. 16½	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 61¾
200 do.....s3. 16½	200 Rock Island....b3.103
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 17¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....b. c.121⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b. c.121
3,000 do.... 121¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....12.115⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 12.123¼	40,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....x int.115½
500 do....small.122½	
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.small.e.119	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s,H.& St. J. iss.,'87.... 101¼	100 Mich. Cent'l.b.c. 55
15,000 S.C.6s,n.non-f. 5	300 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 5½
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Con.... 107½	200 Del., L. & W..... 118¾
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La C. Div.... 94¾	100 do.... 118⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.... 80	200 do.....b. c.118⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P.2d. 88½	200 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 53⅞
5,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. Gold B. 85¾	3400 do.... 54
10,000 do.... 86	500 do.....e. 54
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 96½	1800 do.... 54⅛
6,000 Bur., Ced. R.& M. 1st..b. c. 37½	200 do.....s3. 54
3,000 Mor. & Es.1st.114	800 do.....s3. 53⅞
4,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 90	1100 do.....s3. 53¾
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 64½	4000 do.... 53⅞
2,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.106⅞	1100 do.... 54
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br.... 90	1200 do.... 54⅛
7,000 Harlem 1st 7s, C.......b. c.114	500 do.... 54¼
24,000 P.Ft.W. & Chi. 3d.......b. c.100½	1000 do.... 54¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103¼	2100 do.....s3. 54⅛
5,000 do.... 103⅛	500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 35¼
1,000 Long D'k Bs..104½	200 do.... 35⅛
200 Con. Coal.... 45½	200 do.... 35¼
100 Mar. Pref. a. p.... 10½	300 do.....s3. 35¼
100 Quick'r.M.Co.b.c. 18¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 18
100 Quick.Pf.b.c.b30. 23¼	300 do.....b. c. 18
100 do.... 23⅞	100 do.....s3. 18
200 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3. 74¼	100 do.... 17¾
500 do.....e. 74⅜	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 21
300 do.... 74⅜	20 N. J. Cen.b. c.bpg104
500 do.....b3. 74⅜	200 do.....s60.102
600 do.... 74¼	100 do.... 103¾
100 do.... 74⅜	40 do.... 103⅞
300 do.... 74⅜	100 do.....c.104
300 do.... 74⅜	200 do.... 104
600 do.....s3. 74¼	200 do.... 104⅛
100 do.... 74¼	200 do.... 104⅛
200 do.....e. 74¼	200 do.... 104⅛
800 do.... 74⅜	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b60 32⅝
300 do.... 74⅜	300 do.... 32⅝
600 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 36½	500 do.... 32½
200 do.....s10. 36⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 61⅜
400 do.....s3. 36¾	300 do.... 62
300 do.... 36⅝	200 do.....b3. 62
100 do.... 36¼	100 do.....b15. 62¼
100 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 55½	300 Kansas Pac..b. c. 10½
100 do.... 55¼	200 do.... 11
100 Union Pac..b. c. c. 67	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 6¼
100 do.... 67⅛	600 Pac. of Mo..b. c. 17
68 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 73½	200 do.... 16½
50 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.102⅞	100 do.....s3. 16½
300 Erie Rwy.b. c. s3. 16½	1000 do.... 16
500 do.....s3. 16⅝	100 do.... 15⅞
1300 do.... 16⅝	100 do.... 15¾
500 do.....s3. 16¼	100 do.... 15½
500 do.... 16¼	400 Ohio & M.....b. c. 16⅛
1300 do.... 16⅜	600 do.... 16½
1200 do.... 16	100 do.....s3. 16½
300 do.....s3. 16	600 do.....b3. 16⅝
100 do.....s3. 15⅞	700 do.... 16⅝
200 do.....s3. 15¾	100 do.... 16⅞
700 do.... 15¾	3000 do.... 17
500 do.....s30. 15¾	100 do.....b3. 17
300 do.... 16	300 do.... 16⅞
	100 do.....c. 17
	300 do.... 16⅞
	300 do.... 16¾
	200 do.... 16⅞
	100 do.....s3. 16½
	100 do.....s3. 16¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.103	600 Pacific Mail...... 36½
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 64⅞	500 do.....b3. 36½
5,000 do.... 65	200 do.... 36¼
17 Cen. Nat. Bank..100	900 Lake Shore..... 54⅛
200 West. Union..b3. 74½	100 do.....s3. 54
100 do.... 74⅜	400 North-western... 35¼
31 United States Ex. 44¼	200 do.... 35⅛
300 Erie Railway.b3. 16	300 St. Paul.... 32½
50 N. J. Central..c.104½	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 18
200 Mich. Central.... 55¼	100 Kansas Pacific.... 10½
100 Rock Island.....c.103	100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 16	300 do.... 16⅛
400 do.... 15¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$40,000 U.S.6s, R.'81.121	$10,000 U.S.10-40 R.115¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......b. c.119¼	130,000 do.....b. c.115⅝
	5,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 U. P. R. 1st...103	100 Mich. Cen..... 55½
1,000 Chi. & N. W.C. 96	400 L.S.& M. S.b.c.s3. 54
3,000 M. & St.P.7s.G. 88½	900 do.... 54⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. C... 89	300 do.... 54¼
25 Cen. Nat. Bank..100	1200 do.... 54¼
104 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.120	100 do.....b60. 54¼
100 Mar., a. p.... 9	900 do.....s3. 54¼
100 At. & P. Tel..b.c. 18	50 do.... 54⅜
25 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 44¼	200 do.....b3. 54⅜
200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 74¾	500 do.....b3. 54¼
500 do.....b3. 74⅝	200 Union Pac.....b.c. 67
300 do.....b3. 74⅝	150 C., C. C. & I..b.c. 49
300 do.... 74½	100 N. J. Cen....b. c.104
100 do.....b3. 74⅝	100 Chic. & R. I..b.c.103
900 do.... 74⅝	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref......b. c. 62
500 Ohio & M.b. c.s3. 16½	100 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.s3 5½
200 do.... 16⅝	120 Del., L. & W.b.c.118¾
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 36¼	300 do.... 119
100 do.....b3. 36¼	100 do.... 119¼
200 do.... 36½	20 do.... 119⅜
100 Erie R....b. c. s3. 15⅞	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 16
500 do.... 16	
500 do.....s3. 16	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	200 Michigan Cen.... 55⅝
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 88⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 67¼
100 Western Union.c. 74½	100 do.....b3. 67¼
400 do.... 74½	100 do.... 67
1700 do.... 74⅝	100 Illinois Central.. 96
50 Adams Express..101½	100 Rock Island......103¼
100 Pacific Mail.... 36⅜	100 North-west...s3. 35¼
200 do.... 36¼	200 do.... 35⅜
100 do.... 36⅜	200 do.....b3. 35½
100 do.....b3. 36⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅞
200 Erie Railway.... 16⅛	200 do.... 16⅞
100 Lake Shore...s3. 54⅛	100 St. Paul.... 32⅝
200 do.... 54	100 do.....s11. 32½
400 do.... 54⅛	300 do.... 32⅝
800 do.... 54¼	100 do.... 32¾
2100 do.... 54⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 18
600 do.....s3. 54⅜	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 119½
100 do.....s3. 54¼	100 do.... 119⅜
100 do.....s3. 54⅜	100 do.... 119⅞
100 do.... 54⅜	100 do.... 119¾

FRIDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The transactions in the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated about 115,000 shares, of which 44,000 were in Lake Shore, 16,000 in Western Union, 14,000 in Erie, and 10,000 in Ohio and Mississippi. The tone of the market was decidedly firm, and the day closed with an advance of ½ to 1½ ⅌ cent., the greatest improvement having been in some of the investment shares. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 118⅜ to 119⅞, and closed within a fraction of the highest point. Lake Shore rose from 53½ to 54¾, closing at 54¼. Pacific Mail was firm at 36@36½, closing at the higher quotation. North-western advanced from 34⅞ to 35½, New-Jersey Central from 103¾ to 104¼, Michigan Central from 55 to 55⅝, Union Pacific from 66⅞ to 67¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 17 to 18, Ohio and Mississippi from 16¼ to 17, and Western Union from 74¼ to 74¾. The advance in these stocks was generally well maintained at the close. Erie and Missouri Pacific were exceptions to the rest of the market, the former declining to 15¾ and the latter to 15½, with, however, a subsequent recovery to 16⅛ and 16⅝ respectively.

The demand for money was comparatively light, and borrowers on call were readily supplied at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. until near the close, when loans were made at 2½ ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper is in scant supply, and meets with quick sale at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 5½ ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a stronger market for securities at London, both consols and United States bonds advancing. The former rose to 94⅛@94¼, both for money and the account, and the latter to 104 for old 1865s, 107½ for 1867s, 104¾@104⅞ for 10-40s, and 103¾@103⅞ for new 5s. There was a fractional reaction at the close. Erie declined to 14½@14¾, and sold on the street as low as 13⅞@14. The Bank of England lost £84,000 bullion withdrawn on balance to-day, the rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market being 3⅜ ⅌ cent. Shortly after the opening of business the rates for sterling exchange were marked down by the leading drawers to $4 78 for long, and to $4 82½ for short sight. The market was weak and unsettled throughout the day, and rates were more or less nominal in consequence of the condition of affairs in the Gold Room, which has checked the demand and rendered bills almost unsaleable. This naturally deranges the calculations of shippers of domestic produce, and the export trade of the port is seriously interfered with. As the short interest continues large the clique has taken advantage of the same to advance the price and exact high rates for the use of cash gold, the result of which is to demoralize the foreign exchanges. Merchants and others requiring gold should, wherever it is possible, either buy the same outright, or else make time loans; as the ability of the clique to control the small supply has come to be regarded as a certain while deplorable fact. At the close sales of bankers' sterling on London were made as low as $4 76½@$4 77 for 60 days, and at $4 80½@$4 81 for demand, the increasing supply of bills against cotton shipments at the Southern ports having a tendency to assist the depression growing out of the gold business. Gold opened at 116½; but soon advanced to 116⅞, and after selling at that price and 116¾ for some time, rose to 117, at which closing dealings were made. The first registered rate paid for the use of cash gold was 3-32 ⅌ cent. per diem, and then followed 1-16, after which there was an advance to ⅛@5-32 ⅌ cent. The final loans were made at 1-16 and 1-32 ⅌ cent.

The advance in gold imparted firmness to the Government bond market, and prices in most instances were well maintained at a slight advance. Railroad bonds were firm and higher, except in one or two issues, where a trifling decline was recorded. State bonds were dull and without special feature.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,917,028, and the amount marketed, $2,051,015. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $88,366,734, and the total amount marketed, $88,540,656.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	116⅝	117
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120⅛	120¼
Bills on London	$4 77½@$4 78	$4 77
New-York Central	103	102⅞
Rock Island	103	103¼
Pacific Mail	36¼	36½
St. Paul	32⅝	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	62⅛	62⅛
Western Union	74⅝	74½
Union Pacific	67	67
Wabash	5⅞	5½
Lake Shore	53⅝	54¼
North-western	35¼	35½
North-western Preferred	49¼	49¼
Delaware, Lack, and Western	118¼	119¾
New-Jersey Central	103½	104
Panama	128	129
Ohio	16⅝	16⅞
Erie	16⅝	16½
C., C. and Indiana Central	3½	3⅞
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞	150
Erie	16⅝	15¾	14,330
Lake Shore	54¾	53½	44,200
Wabash	5½	5½	2,100
North-western	35½	34⅞	4,700
Rock Island	103¼	103	600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¾	32⅝	2,400
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	62¼	61⅜	1,300
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119⅞	118⅝	1,700
New-Jersey Central	104¼	103¾	1,099
Michigan Central	55⅝	55	600
Illinois Central	96	96	100
Union Pacific	67¼	66⅞	1,100
C., C. & I. C.	49	49	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3⅞	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18	17	900
Han. & St. Joseph Pref	21	21	200
Ohio & Mississippi	17	16¼	9,900
Missouri Pacific	17¼	15½	3,000
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	6⅜	6	500
Western Union	74¾	74¼	16,300
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	18	18	100
Pacific Mail	36½	36	7,600
Quicksilver	19	18¾	100
Quicksilver Preferred	23⅞	23	300
Mariposa Preferred	10½	10½	600
Amer. Mer. Union Express	55¾	55¼	200
Kansas Pacific	11	10½	600
Consol. Coal	45½	45½	200
Total sales			114,870

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123½	124½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119⅛	119¼
6s, 1881, r.	121⅛	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅛	120⅜
6s, 1881, c.	123⅛	123½	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	115½	116½	5-20s, 1868, r.	121	121½
5-20s, 1862, c.	119¼	120	5-20s, 1868, c.	121	121½
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	116	10-40s, r.	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1864, c.	119	119¼	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	116	116½	5s, 1881, r.	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅛	120	5s, 1881, c.	117½	118
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119⅛	119¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $21,000 for interest, and $114,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$53,034,000
Gold balances	1,471,506
Currency balances	1,841,681

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,086,705
Currency balances	3,349,425
Gold exchanges	3,164,247
Gold balances	542,975

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Connecticut 6s	107	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	119
Georgia 6s	92	N.C.N.C. R. J. & J.	45
Georgia 7s, n. bds	101	N.C.N.C. R. A. & O.	45
Georgia 7s, ind	98	N.C.N.C.R.c.off.J.&J	30
Indiana 5s	102½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O	30
Illinois c. 6s, '77	102½	N.C.Fund. Act, 1866.	9
Illinois c. 6s, '79	102½	N.C.Fund. Act, 1868.	8
Illinois W. Loan	102½	N.C. new bds, J. & J.	8
Kentucky 6s	102½	N.C. new bds, A. & O.	8
Louisiana 6s	36	N.C.Spe. Tax, class 1.	3
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	36	N.C.Spe. Tax, class 2.	3
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	36	N.C.Spe. Tax, class 3.	3
Louisiana 7s, Pen	36	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Louisiana 8s of 1910.	10	Ohio 6s, 1881	107
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102½	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Michigan 6s, '83	107½	Rhode Island 6s	106
Michigan 7s, '90	111	South Carolina 6s	29
Missouri 6s, due '75.	101½	S.C. 6s, J. & J.	29
Missouri 6s, due '76.	101½	S.C. 6s, A. & O.	29
Missouri 6s, due '77.	101¼	S.C. Fund. Act, 1866.	29
Missouri 6s, due '78.	101¼	S.C.Land C. '89,J.&J.	29
Missouri 6s, due '79.	101¼	S.C.LandC.'89,A.&O.	28½
Missouri 6s, due '80.	101¼	S.C. 7s, of 1888	29
F'd'g bs., due '94-'95.	101½	S.C. Non-Fund. bds.	4⅞
L'g bs.,due'81to'91iu.	101½	Tennessee 6s, old	46
Asylum or U.,due'92.	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	46
Han. & St. J., due'75	101	Tenn. 6s, new series.	46
Han. & St. J., due'76	101	Virginia 6s, old	39
Han. & St. J., due'86.	101¼	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	40
Han. & St. J., due'87.	101¼	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	40
N. Y. R. B. Loan	107	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	63
N. Y. C. B. Loan	107	Dist. of Col.3-65,1924.	65½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st.	110	Cle., P. & A. old bs.	103
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	20	Cle., P. & A. new bs.	101
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,g.	35	Detroit, M. & T. bs.	100¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	28½	Buffalo & E. new bs.	100
Chicago & Alton 1st.	112	Buff. & State Line 7s.	101
Chic. & Alton Inc.	101	Lake Shore Div'd bs.	98½
Chic.,B.&Q.8⅌c.1st.	116	Lake S. C. Coup. 1st.	102
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s.	106½	Lake S. C. Reg. 1st.	99½
Chic.,R.I.&P.1st,7s.	108½	Lake S. C. Coup. 2d.	95
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	105½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,new	111	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	102½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,con.	107⅜	New-York Cen.6s,'83.	102½
Cen. R. of N. J. con.	107⅜	New-York Cen.6s,'87.	102
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	100	New-York Cen.7s,'76.	101
M.&St.P.1st.8s,P.D.	109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	117
M.&St.P,2d7 3-10PD.	90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	114
M.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.	94	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.'85.	111½
M.&St.P.1st1.&M.D.	80	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	113¾
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.	83	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	112½
M.&St.P.con.S.F'nd.	78	North Missouri 1st.	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	108½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88
Chic. & N.W.ext'n bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	64⅞
Chic. N. W. 1st.	99	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	106¾
Chi.& N.W.coup.g. bs.	85⅞	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h.	98½
Peninsula 1st, conv.	96	C. Pac.,Cal. & Or.1st.	91¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	97½	C. Pac.State Aid bds.	106
Winona & St. P. 1st.	75	C. Pac.LandGr't.bds.	93
Winona & St. P. 2d.	55	Western Pac. bds.	95¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	109⅞	Union Pac.1stM.bds.	103¼
Del.Lack.& West.2d.	112	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	89⅞
Del.,L.& W.7s, conv.	119	Union Pac. S. F.	88¾
Morris & Essex 1st.	116	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	80
Mor.&Es.1st con.g'd.	105	Pac. R.7s,Gt'd by Mo.	101½
Erie 1st, extended	104½	P., Ft. W. & Chic.1st.	113½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic.2d.	107
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	P., Ft. W. & Chic.3d.	100¼
Long Dock bds.	104¼	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	40¾
B.,N. Y. & E.,1st, '77.	82½	Rome, W. & Og.C.1st.	90
B.,N.Y.&E.,large bs.	82½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Alt. & T. H. 3d Inc.	70
Han.& St.Jo.8s,conv.	76¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	81¼
Ind'ps, B. & W'n 1st.	28	Tol.& W.1st,St.L.div.	57
Mich.So.7 ⅌ cent.2d.	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	40
M. S. N. I. S.F.7⅌ct.	108	Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.	20
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106½	Han. & Naples 1st.	25
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	101	Gt. Western 1st,'88.	80

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Irving	132
Chatham	135	Mercantile	109
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	120
City	300	Merchants' Exch'ge.	103
Commerce	122	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.	102
First National	200	Phenix	98
Fourth National	95½	Union	140
German American	81½		

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. offer as a prime investment the Boston City five ⅌ cent. Water Loan Bonds. They have thirty years to run, the principal and interest being payable in gold.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange, the Boston and New-York Air Line First Mortgage Bonds have been placed on the Free List.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104	....
City 6s, New	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131⅛	132
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅛	61⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	29⅛	29½
Northern Central Railroad	....	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	....	104½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Oswego City
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
ROLLINS BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 21 WALL ST.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.—Capital, $1,000,000, invested in United States bonds; has money to loan in sums of from $1,000 upward on securities permitted by its charter, viz.: United States and New-York State and First Mortgage bonds, and first-class dividend-paying stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.
D. R. MANGAM, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	40	Molasses, hhds	427
Beans, bbls	438	Molasses, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	6	Lead ℔	1,020,546
Flour, bbls	15,544	Leather, sides	6,368
Cotton, bales	3,446	Pea-nuts, bags	65
Meal, bbls	200	Resin, bbls	853
Wheat, bushels	221,633	Spirits Turp. bbls	24
Corn, bushels	71,705	Sugar, bbls	512
Oats, bushels	39,100	Syrup, bbls	46
Malt, bushels	2,000	Skins, bales	3
Barley, bushels	48,475	Oil-cake, pks	12,035
Peas, bushels	800	Beef, pks	305
B. W. Flour, bags	160	Pork, pks	65
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Cut-meats, pks	535
Broom-corn, bales	2	Lard, tierces	51
Dried Fruit, pks	10	Butter, pks	6,244
Copper, bbls	173	Cheese, pks	9,315
Copper, bars	143	Starch, pks	1,485
Eggs, bbls	1,112	Tea, pks	12,000
Flax, bales	67	Tallow, pks	85
Flax-seed, bags	189	Tobacco, hhds	142
Hemp, bales	24	Tobacco, pks	437
Hops, bales	569	Wine, gallons	13,009
Hides, No	4,633	Wool, bales	3,382
Hides, bales	571	Whisky, bbls	574
Hams, No	14,661		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in this line has been fairly active, in good part on orders and through the jobbing houses, and with reduced supplies of seasonable styles of work available; prices have been quoted, as a rule, firm. Considerable amounts are yet being marketed through the auction-rooms, but at unsatisfactory rates, in most instances. Finishing stock has not been in much request, yet quotations have not varied materially.

COAL—The demand has been far from satisfactory in any instances. Supplies have been accumulating. Prices have been quoted nominally steady. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Very dull throughout; revised quotations for Rio show a reduction of ¼c. ⅌ ℔., but holders now manifest rather more firmness. No invoice dealings reported. Jobbing business light.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in very good request, partly for shipment, and held with firmness. Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$165; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 25; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been quite slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, within the previous range.

COTTON—The market has been quite brisk again to-day, and unusually excited, during the more active hours of business. The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange report was deemed adverse to the operators for lower values, and had the effect of stimulating short purchases, leading to a marked rise in options, in most instances 15-32c.@9-16c. ⅌ ℔., with extensive dealings, especially in options for October to February inclusive. Late in the day the Agricultural Bureau report was received, and was regarded as decidedly favorable as to the crop prospect, under which report the market was quoted weaker, irregular, and feverish. The Liverpool advices were of firmness; and reports from the Southern markets variable and conflicting....The movements in the line of early deliveries were comparatively moderate, and the demand was reported as mainly from spinners. The stronger range of ocean freights was against free shipments. Prices were advanced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., and even higher figures were claimed by sellers, for really desirable lots....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 643 bales, (of which 216 bales were on last evening,) including 529 bales to spinners and 114 bales in transit....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 54,700 bales, (of which 8,500 bales were on last evening, and 46,200 bales to-day,) with 5,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 14 15-32c.@14½c.; November, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; December, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; January, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; February, 14⅛c.; March, 14 5-16c.; April, 14 15-32c.@14½c.; May, 14 21-32c.@14 23-32c.; June, 14 13-16c.@14⅞c.; July, 14 15-16c.@15c.; August, 15c.@15⅛c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port since our last have been 3,446 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,927 bales, against 18,926 bales same day last week, and for the week 137,704 bales, against 102,539 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 421,047 bales, against 372,284 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (six days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,974 bales; to the Continent, 30,202 bales....Stock in New-York, 37,785 bales; consolidated stock at the ports 241,569 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Strict Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Low Middling	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 5-16	14 5-16
Strict Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	12⅜	Low Middling	13 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅛	Middling	13⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Have been moderately active as a rule and quoted generally firm.

FERTILIZERS—Have attracted more attention on the previous basis as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted firm, with a very brisk trade reported in very good shipping Extras, chiefly within the range of $5 75@$5 85 for lines for the English market. Apart from the dealing in this way, transactions have been mainly in small job lots, to meet urgent wants, at about late rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,400 bbls. of all grades, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour, at $3 75@$4 65; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 45@$6, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; very choice to fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 60@$7 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 90, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 85@$7 75, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, and trade and family brands within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 13,350 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 10,100 bbls. regular shipping Extras, chiefly Western, in lines, and 3,250 bbls. City Mills....Southern Flour has been comparatively quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine, $5 60@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras. ....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request at from $4 25@$5 50 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, the latter rate for small lots. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 30 for Superfine. ....Corn-meal has been inactive within the range of from $3 35@$3 95 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 45@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour in moderate demand at $2 85@$3 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

FRUITS—In foreign Dried there has been a slight business. Raisins have ruled firm at $2 55 for Layer, and $3 25@$4 for loose Muscatel, the higher price for Crown. Sales, 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 55; 3,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 25; 300 bbls. new Currants at 7¼c.@7½c.; 500 cases Sardines at 14c.@14½c. for quarter bxs.; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.; 25 cks. Turkey prunes on private terms; 500 bxs. French Prunes, 9½c.@15c.; 100 cases Layer Figs and 250 kegs do. on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very freely dealt in, mainly by export buyers, at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong for prime to choice; offering much lighter. Winter Wheat firm and rather more sought after, particularly White Western, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 443,000 bushels at $1 40 for prime new No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat, (20,000 bushels) for export; $1 37@$1 38 for new No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 33@$1 35 for ungraded Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 31 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 27 for prime old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, for shipment (with $1 29 reported as bid for choice old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store;) $1 25@$1 27 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, good to choice, car lots; $1 23 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (24,000 bushels,) for export; $1 18@$1 22 for new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, the latter an extreme; $1 14@$1 18 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 16 for No. 3 Chicago do. old and new, Mixed, in store; $1 03@$1 13 for unsound and inferior Spring; $1 50 for extra White Michigan, called old, (3,000 bushels,) for shipment; $1 45 for new do., afloat, (10 car loads,) part for milling, and within the previous range (nominally) for Red and Amber Western. And to arrive, next week, 15,000 bushels, new Minnesota Spring, ungraded, at $1 35, also for export....Corn has been unusually dull, and at the close quoted ½c. ⅌ bushel lower, exporters operating very sparingly. Sales have been reported of 77,000 bushels, at 71½c.@72c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, for prime, afloat, (of which 5 boat-loads were reported sold last evening at 72c.; 3 boat-loads to-day at 71½c. afloat, and 3 car-loads at 71½c.,) closing at 71½c. for strictly prime; 69c.@71c. (nominally) for steamer do. do., afloat; 72½c.@74c. for new Yellow Western, (the latter an extreme;) 66c.@68c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat. Rye held more confidently, but less active, for early delivery. Sales, 2,000 bushels strictly prime State, to arrive in ten days, at 92c. for distilling purposes. No further dealing reported in Western. Canada offering freely to arrive, in bond, within the range of 91c.@93c., with 88c. reported as the best bid....Barley has been in less demand; prime to choice held very firmly. Sales, 10,000 bushels extra choice four-rowed State at $1 22½, cash. A boat-load of Canada West sold last evening on private terms, to be forwarded to Philadelphia....Barley-malt in fair demand, and prime to choice quoted firm.... Sales, 1 carload Canada at $1 30, cash; 1 carload of two-rowed State at $1 05, 60 days' time; and, reported, 5,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 35, and 14,000 bushels Western at $1 30, both on time....Canada Peas dull; quoted in bond at $1 as the best bid, and $1 02@$1 05 asked....Buckwheat lower and quiet; one car-load of State sold at 75c. ⅌ bushel. ....Oats have been in quite moderate request, and though opening with some show of steadiness, closed heavily. Trade inquiry restricted. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels at 41c.@49c. for unsound to about fair new Mixed Western, mainly at 40c. for Mixed Iowa, and 44c. for Rejected Mixed Chicago, (14,000 bushels,) with 48c. reported as bid early for strictly prime new Mixed Chicago, but at the close quoted nominal at this rate (45c.@54c. for very poor to choice new White Western, and 50½c. for prime old Mixed Western, (4,500 bushels,) delivered. The bulk of the business was in low grade new Mixed Western at quotations....Feed has been in moderate request within the range of $20@$30 as extremes ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been selling rather slowly, including shipping lots, within the range of from 60c.@65c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔. Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Rye Straw has been in demand within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet at former rates; 100 rolls Domestic Cloth sold at 13c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and quoted firm. Sales, 5,000 Central American, 800 Vera Cruz, 1,100 Matamoras, 2,050 Dry Texas, 600 Dry Galveston, 300 Vera Cruz, 2,000 Western, and 500 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms; 1,800 Buenos Ayres Kips, 18c., gold, less 4 ⅌ cent., and 500 Buenos Ayres, 22@37 ℔., 23c., gold, less 4 months' interest.

HOPS—Have been actively sought after, mainly for consumption, at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Crop of 1875, 10c.@15c.; crop of 1874, 6c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.... The week's receipts of domestic have been 2,319 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 9,213 bales, against 13,436 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 955 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1,824 bales, against 4,594 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks: "Nearly a thousand bales cleared for export this week, but whether shipped on bona fide orders or on owner's account we are unable to say. The movement has caused considerable excitement in some of the Hop districts in the interior, causing a slight advance in the price, while here in New-York everything has remained tranquil, and prices are without quotable change. There is no accumulation of stock here; anything desirable in quality sells readily at 12c.@15c.; the latter figure is freely paid for choice goods suitable for export."

LEATHER—Trade in this line has been less satisfactory. Purchases for home use have been on a restricted scale. The export movement has been moderate, checked to some extent by the sharp rise in ocean freight rates, particularly by the Liverpool steam lines. Supplies of the leading kinds have been recently much diminished and holders have not been remarkably urgent in their offerings. Prices have been without important alteration. The week's receipts have been 56,238 sides and 1,267 bales do.; exports, 10,010 sides.

METALS—The movements in Ingot Copper have been light at firm prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 250,000 ℔....Business in Copper products has been on a steady basis, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 17c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. Scotch Pig-iron has been placed in small lots on a steady basis as to values; sales, 50 tons Eglinton at $30; 100 tons Summerlee at $32, and 25 tons Colliers at $33 50. Of American Pig there are liberal offerings at irregular prices; sales, 400 tons at $25@$26 for No. 1, $23@$24 for No. 2, and $21@$22 for Forge. We quote: Summerlee, $32; Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30; Glengarnock $32 50@$33; Coltness, $33 50; Gartsherrie, $33; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$26; No. 2 do., $23@$24; Forge, $21@$22; English Iron Rails, $46@$50, gold, free; American Iron Rails, $45@$50, at works; Old Rails, $25@$27; American Steel Rails, $70@$73, at works; Wrought Scrap quoted at $31 50@$33 50 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $1 10, gold; Refined Bar, $63@$65; Russia Sheet Iron, 12½c.@13½c., gold. ....Lead has been quiet, yet firmly held. We quote foreign Pig at $7 12½@$7 25; American Pig at $5 65@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c. and Pipe at 8½c....Spelter has been very quiet at from $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been in light demand, and quoted at from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; English do., 6½c.@17c., gold, ⅌ ℔....Regulus Antimony has been in light request at 13½c.@14c., gold....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been dull and scarcely steady; sales, 200 slabs Straits, on private terms, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates, $7 50, gold. We quote: Straits at 19⅞c.@20c.; English, 19½c.@19¾c.; Refined at 19¾c.@20c., and Banca at 24c.@24¼c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7 25@$7 50; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 75; Charcoal Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½....Zinc has been moderately sought after within the range of from 8⅞c.@9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in rather more demand in the invoice line, chiefly on refining account, at about late quotations, with sales reported of 231 hhds. and 15 tcs. Sagua at 33c., and 205 hhds. and 7 tcs. Trinidad on private terms; quoted at about 32c.@33c. ⅌ gallon. In the jobbing line more animation has been noted, with sales of 235 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, within the range of 40c.@60c., the latter rate for very choice; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in lots, at 38c.@40c., and sundry small lots of New-Orleans within the range of 55c.@65c. ⅌ gallon....At New-Orleans, at latest mail dates, prime to choice new crop was quoted at 65c.@67½c., and new crop Syrup at 55c.@57½c....Sugar-house Syrup in good request here within the range of 40c.@65c....Market otherwise as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand, but quoted firm, within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 15 for No. 2; $2 60@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 50 bbls. Strained at $1 75; and 840 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 12½@$3 75 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been quiet at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 10, delivered....Spirits Turpentine continues inactive, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 42c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 30 bbls., in small lots, at 42c.@42½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been comparatively quiet, with the demand mostly for job lots; quotations without important alteration.

PETROLEUM—Crude in rather more demand since our last; quoted at 6⅜c. in bulk, and 10½c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅜c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in rather more request; quoted for early delivery at 14 c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined in cases at 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c. for City. Sales, 1,500 bbls., October option, at 11c....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13c.@13¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been urgently offered as regards future deliveries, under lower Western markets, and prices show a decline of 25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales for early delivery of 430 bbls. Western Mess at $22 45@$22 75, closing at $22 62½; Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 ⅌ bbl. And, for forward delivery, 2,500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $22 25@$22 35, closing weak at $22 25, with remainder of the year quoted at $20 50@$20 62½; also, 25 bbls. for March at $20 25....Dressed Hogs in request, with prices ½c. lower. City quoted up to 10½c.@11c. for heavy to very light, and 11½c. for fancy.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at somewhat irregular prices; sales 5,000 ℔. Smoking Bellies at 15c.; 16,000 ℔. heavy Bellies at 13c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon has been held higher, on light offerings and a fair inquiry, with City Long Clear quoted at 13¼c.; Western nominally at 13¼c.; Western Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 11c. asked. Sales reported of 80 bxs. City Long Clear at 13½c. ⅌ ℔....Lard quoted easier, under less favorable Western reports, and a restricted inquiry....Sales reported, for early delivery, of small lots Western Steam at 14c.@14 1-16c.; 80 tcs. choice new do. at 14c.@14⅛c., the latter rate for small lots; 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅜c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅛c.; 250 tcs. Refined for the Continent at 14 7-16c., and 300 tcs. for South America at 14⅝c.... And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., October, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing weak at 14 1-16c.; 500 tcs. seller November at 13 9-16c.; 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c. asked....And, for Western delivery, 500 tcs. Steam at 13⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Beef firm; sales 125 bbls. at full previous rates, and 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $33 50@$35....Of Beef Hams, 40 bbls. new sold at $25....Butter in better supply at 25c.@36c. for State and 16c.@34c. for Western, on a restricted business.... Cheese and Eggs as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw quoted about steady at 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good refining Cuba, but comparatively dull; sales reported of 106 hhds. Refining Cuba, &c., at 7½c.@8c.; 130 hhds. refining stock, mixed lots, on private terms; 4,000 bxs. Centrifugal on private terms, said to have been at 8½c., and 2,650 pks. Mexican, Honduras, and San Domingo within the range of 6¾c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. ....Refined Sugars rather quiet, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11½c. and A's at 10c.@10¼c., and others as before.

TALLOW—Has been inactive and quoted easier in price; sales have been reported of 50,000 ℔. at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for good to prime....Western Stearine, in tcs., quiet at 15¼c. for prime. Choice City quoted at 15½c.@15¾c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at steady figures. Sales 4,400 half-chests Japan, 1,000 half-chests Souchong, 2,500 half-chests Oolong, and 250 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been less freely dealt in, yet quoted steady. The export call has been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@20c.; 100 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7½c.@28½c.; 70 cases 1873 do., part at 38½c.; 32 cases 1871 Connecticut and 100 cases 1874 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 154 cases 1873 New-York at 13c.; 177 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 7c.@25c.; 237 cases 1873-4 Wisconsin at 7c.@14c., the latter rate for Wrappers; 200 cases sundry growths, in lots, 7c.@35c.; and 500 bales Havana, in lots, at 88c.@$1 05....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 80c.@85c.; fair to good, 87½c.@92½c.; fine, 95c.@$1 05, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ⅌ ℔.... Manufactured Tobacco has been in moderate request with Black, common to fine, at 17c.@28c.; and Bright common to fine, at 25c.@50c., ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 18 on sales of 400 bbls.

WOOL—Has been in quite active demand, mainly on manufacturing account, and values for desirable qualities have been quoted firm, on less urgent offerings, especially of domestic product. Sales have been reported during the week of 348,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at 30c.@50c.; 270 pks. and 10,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 26c.@45c.; 10,000 ℔. unwashed Fleece, 25,000 ℔. Nevada, and 20 bags Black on private terms; 29,000 ℔. Delaine, part at 48c.; 76,000 ℔. Combing at 44c.@62c., 41,000 ℔. Oregon at 31c.@33c.; 170 bales and 4,000 ℔. Australian, part at 47½c.@49c.; 150 bales and 15,000 ℔. washed Fleece, part at 52½c.@57½c.; 33,000 ℔. Scoured at 55c.@76c.; 10 bags Combing Pulled at 50c.; 7,000 ℔. Georgia, part at 35c.; 3,000 bags Colorado at 27c.; 10,000 ℔. California Pulled, part at 38c.; 71,000 ℔. Texas at 26c.@31c.; 325 bales and 86,000 ℔. California Fall at 16½c.@19½c.; 110 bales and 78,000 ℔. California Spring at 21c.@31c.; 70,000 ℔. California Lambs at 18c.@20c.; 105 bales and 25,000 ℔. Cape on private terms; 5,000 ℔. Noils at 58c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights has been moderately active, with rates generally quoted as unchanged. Grain, Cotton, and Flour room in most request. In the chartering line a somewhat livelier inquiry has been noted for vessels for the Grain trade, but at somewhat easier rates, with a moderate call for tonnage for Petroleum and Lumber at about late quotations. Vessels for Cotton have been in good request, but the firmer views of ship-owners tended to check negotiations. West India trade interests very tame....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 900 bales Cotton, (of through freight,) part at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 9d. ⅌ standard bushel; 38 tons Leather, in lots, at 70s. ⅌ ton; 100 bbls. Oysters at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; also, a British bark, 567 tons, with Cotton, from an Atlantic Cotton port, at ½d. ⅌ ℔., with option of the Continent....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl; 20,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl; 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Newcastle, a British bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Exeter, a Norwegian brig, 337 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, (shipment by steamer of Oct. 30,) at 4s. ⅌ 280 ℔.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Bristol Channel, direct, an Austrian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork, direct, a Norwegian brig, 359 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, at 20s. ⅌ ton. ....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ⅌ ton. ....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 680 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 6s. 3d., and a Norwegian brig, 277 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, 250 bbls. Ashes, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 200 tcs. Lard, 2,650 pks. Hides, 650 cases Canned Goods, and 6,000 pks. Merchandise (of recent shipments,) at full market rates....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian bark, 335 tons, with about 2,000 bales Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, a small lot of Leather at 70s. ⅌ ton, and 100 bxs. manufactured Tobacco at 40s.; also a British bark, 741 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Riga, by steam, 500 sides Leather at 135s. ⅌ ton....For Alicante, an American brig, 295 tons, with equal to about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, in bbls. and cases, on the basis of 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 340 tons, hence, with Cooperage stock, at about $2,000....For Shanghai, an American ship, 1,191 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 15, 1875.

On this forenoon, on a moderate run of fresh Beeves, trade in same was fair. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4½ to 7½ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows uniformly slow of sale at $40@$70 ⅌ head, extreme range of prices, Calves included. Veals and Calves generally held on sale. Sheep fair of sale at 4⅞c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs less free of sale at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔., culls included. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon, at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔. City Dressed opened on a wide range, trade being moderate, from 10¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 57 Colorado Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., scant; 81 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 90 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. H. Livingstone sold for self 88 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 58 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. scant. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel, 54 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt held on sale 76 commission Cattle. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixel 58 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 84 Colorado Steers at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 113 Texan Steers and 144 Colorado Steers. Jeliffe & Co. sold 6 State Veals, weight 900 ℔., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 13 State Sheep, weight 1,090 ℔., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 73 State Sheep, weight 8,960 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 37 cull Sheep, weight 4,540 ℔., terms private; 77 Canada Lambs, weight 5,880 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 124 Canada Lambs, weight 10,440 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 52 State Sheep, weight 4,260 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 State Sheep, weight 1,790 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 109 State Sheep, weight 9,740 ℔. at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 37 Canada Sheep, weight 4,730 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 82 State Lambs, weight 5,210 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 350 State Lambs, weight 23,620 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 83 State Lambs, weight 6,385 ℔., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 142 Canada Lambs, weight 11,240 ℔., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. J. Kirby sold 15 Sheep, weight 1,520 ℔., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,070 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 83 Lambs, weight 5,880 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 23 grass Calves at $5 50 ⅌ head; 41 grass Calves at $6 ⅌ head; 34 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head. S. McGraw sold 55 State Ewes, weight 4,340 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 State Sheep, weight 670 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 State Sheep, weight 2,530 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 cull Lambs, weight 1,060 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 63 State Lambs, weight 4,100 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 State Lambs, weight 275 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for C. Newton, 148 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔, weight 7½ cwt.; for S. Brown, 38 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Rice, 41 Cherokee Steers at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Klopfer & Co., 88 Texan Steers direct from the Plains at 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 38 Texan Steers at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopfer & Co. 85 Texan Steers at 7¼c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 80 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 54 Colorado Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 44 Texan Steers at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 18 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 95 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 254 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,720 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 360 Canada Lambs, weight 26,260 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 44 State Lambs, weight 2,740 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 State Lambs, weight 1,690 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 104 State Sheep, weight 77 ℔. ⅌ head, at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 82 State Sheep, weight 7,270 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔. P. Lerch sold 41 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,090 ℔., at $4 93 ⅌ head; 455 Indiana Sheep, weight 39,290 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 974 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 157 Veals and Calves, 141 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4,277 Sheep and Lambs, 7 Cows, 584 Veals and Calves, 11 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,023 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,132 head of horned Cattle, 56 Veals and Calves, 9,555 Sheep and Lambs, 3,360 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,054 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,806 head, or 518 cars—361 cars through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 622 cars for the same time last week, 104 cars less for the week thus far, and 696 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day, the fresh arrivals being all through consignments; 36 cars held for shipment to-morrow; only a few odds and ends on sale. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 15,800 head for the same time last week, and 21,200 head for the same week last year. The market is active for all offerings; good inquiry for fair to good quality Sheep, at strong prices; sales of 1,000 head of all kinds; Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 ℔., at $5; Ohio Sheep, averaging 91 ℔., at $5 35; Indiana Sheep, averaging 92 ℔., at $5 35; Canada Sheep, averaging 112 ℔., at $5 50; Canada Lambs, averaging 76 ℔., at $6 62½; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 22,900 for the same time last week, and 30,000 for the same week last year. Market quiet for want of stock to operate with; 3 cars of heavy Hogs, averaging 250 ℔., only on sale, and they were disposed of at $8 50 to city butchers. Cows—Receipts for the week 125 cars, the majority of which were dry Cows for butchers' use; the general quality was poor; demand light; disposed of at $3 25@$4 50 ⅌ cwt., for car lots; about 60 head only of dairy Cows on sale, all fair to good quality, and found ready sale at $30@$60 ⅌ head. The receipts of Calves for the week were very light, and hardly sufficient transactions were made for marketable quotations.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Market opened with a slim attendance, and a rain-storm has restricted business; receipts, 427 cars, 8 short of last week; in quality natives were of a better average; sales, good butchering Steers, 5½c.@6¼c.; Texans, Cherokees, and Colorados, 4c.@5¼c.; Milch Cows held at $45@$65. Veals, $7@$8; grassers, $6@$9 each, and fed, $8@$12. Sheep—Market for Sheep and Lambs firm; receipts, 52 cars, 6 short of last week; sales, Sheep, 4c.@5¼c. for common to good; Lambs, 5½c.@7c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; good grades strong and higher; others firm at full prices; sales at $2 50@$6 65; Butchers', $2 75@$3 75; common to good shipping, $4@$4 50; choice, $6 25@$6 50; shipments, 1,620 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; good grades active and firm; others easy; sales at $7@$8 60; light, $7 50@$7 80; poor to good heavy, $7 25@$7 90; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep dull, but unchanged; receipts, 700 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 61½, cash; $1 62@$1 62½, October; $1 60½@$1 61, November; No. 3 do., $1 36½. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed 57c., cash; 46⅞c.@47c., November. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35¼c.@35½c., cash; 35½c.@35⅝c., October. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12½. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $23 75@$24; offered at $23 50 at the close, and at $19 50 for January and February. Lard firmer, held higher; Summer, 13⅜c.; generally held at 13½c. Bulk Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Bacon unsettled and lower; very irregular; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¾c.; closing pretty firm at outside prices. Whisky dull and lower at $1 14½. Hogs dull; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7@$7 50; Butchers', $7 65@$8. Cattle active and higher; good to choice, $5 25@$6 25; medium to fair, $4@$4 75; common, $3 25@$3 75; good to choice Texans, $3 75@$4; medium to fair, $3@$3 25; common, $2 25@$2 50. Receipts—5,000 bbl. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 Rye, 2,485 head Hogs; 1,394 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,850 bbls.; Wheat, 189,000 bushels; Corn, 179,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 38,500 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 256,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. To interior points—Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.@7¾c.; Corn, 6¾c.@7c.; Oats, 4½c.@4¾c.; firm at close. Flour quiet and unchanged; 800 bbls. sold. Wheat higher; dull; asking, $1 33 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 23 for No. 2 do., in car lots. Corn opened at 65c.; closed firmly, held at 66c.; sales, 22,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c. Oats, Rye, Barley, and Peas all neglected and nominal. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet; $24 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14½c.@15c. Highwines inactive; nominally $1 16½@$1 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—Petroleum steady at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Crude, in bbls.; 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Refined. Clover-seed quoted at 9½c.@10c.; Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour inactive and steady; sales, 500 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6 50@$7 25; high grades, $8@$8 75. Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat in limited request; new Red, $1 18@$1 40; Damp, $1 08; Amber, $1 28@$1 42; White, $1 40@$1 55. Rye, 75c.@90c. Corn inactive; Yellow, 71c.@72c.; Mixed, 70c.@71c. Oats fairly active; Mixed, 38c.@42c.; White, 44c.@50c. Whisky quiet at $1 17 for Western. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 33c.@34c.; do. Firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 13¾c.; do. Prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western, Fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, Fresh, 27c.; Western do., 25c.@26c.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—Flour—demand active; City White, $6 25@$6 50; Superfine, $5 15; Buckwheat Flour, $5 50. Wheat firmer; held higher; extra, $1 33½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25¾; Amber Michigan, $1 22½. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 66c. Oats dull and lower; White Western Michigan, 42½c.; Mixed, 38c. Barley dull; tendency downward; State, $2 ⅌ cental. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Sugar—Good demand for old under the sheds; fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime, 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses nominal; fair, 53c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble, $5 50@$6 50; choice and Family, $6 75@$7 25. Corn-meal dull at $3 10. Corn scarce and firm at 76c.@78c. Oats quiet; prime, 49c.@50c. Bran scarce at $1 02½. Hay firm; choice, $26@$27. Pork dull; held at $25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull; jobbing at 10¼c. Bacon—No demand; quoted: Shoulders, at 10½c. Clear Rib Sides at 14c. Clear Sides at 15c. [illegible] Lard [illegible] 14½c.@15½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky firm; Rectified, $1 17@$1 20. Coffee ordinary to prime, 18½c.@21½c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling Bank, $5 33@$5 34; Gold, 116¾.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; irregular, and fairly active; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 12 bid, cash; $1 10½ seller November; $1 09¾ seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 03; Rejected, 87c.@89c. Corn generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; No. 2 Mixed, 56½c.@57c., spot; 51½c. bid, seller October; 50c. bid, seller November; 49c. bid, seller all the year; Rejected, 50c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 33c.@33½c., spot; 32¾c. seller November; 32½c. seller all the year; Rejected, 28c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Fall, 95c., cash; 92c. seller November. Rye firm and higher; No. 2, 74c. Pork unsettled and lower at $22 50@$22 75, spot; $22 10 seller October; $20 00@$20 25, seller all the year. Lard [illegible]; $13 [illegible] all the year. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices have been advanced; Shoulders, 9@9½c.; Short Rib Middles, 13½c.; Short Clear Middles, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, $1 13½. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firm but not higher. Corn unchanged. Oats easier. Pork firmer at $22 20, October; Lard firmer at $13 40. Receipts—23,000 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 137,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Freights firm; [illegible] marine insurance; Corn to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Wheat, 3½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 40; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. Corn quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 08; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 10. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted; Mill-feed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Peas, 5c.; Corn, 5½c.; Barley, 5c., to New-York; Barley, 4¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $1 75, to Albany; $2 40, to the Hudson. Lake receipts—[illegible] Corn, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 74,500 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 6,400 bushels; [illegible] Lumber, 561,000 feet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Cotton strong; Low Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Middling, 13¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western Red, $1 36; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 32; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 50; do. White, $1 20@$1 40. Corn quiet and firm; Southern White, 75c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@73c.; Western Mixed, 71c.@72c.; do. Mixed, 71c. Oats steady; Western White, 42c.@44c.; do. Mixed, 40c.@42c. Rye at 75c.@82c. Hay quiet and steady. Maryland and Pennsylvania Timothy, $22@$24. Provisions dull and heavy; unchanged. Pork, $24@$24 50. Lard, $14 [illegible] Petroleum quiet; Crude, 6½c.@6¾c.; Refined, 13c. Coffee nominal. Whisky dull at $1 17@$1 17½.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—Wool quiet but very firm; supply moderate; extreme fine Pennsylvania and Virginia coarse; Medium and Combing coarse; sales, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@48c.; XX, 43c.@46c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 40c.@43c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 42c.@45c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 40c.@43c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine unwashed, 30c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 34c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@24c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 39c.@40c.; No. 1 and Super, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 26c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@24c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 35½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, November $1 25¼; December, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 10¾; No. 1 Red, $1 10; Rejected Red, 90c.; No. 2 do., $1 00½; fair demand; High Mixed, 61½c.; Low Mixed, 60c.; Rejected, 62c.; No. 2, 60c.; White, 65c.; do. Damaged, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 37c.; White, 37½c.; White, 45c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Rejected, 30½c. Freights quiet, unchanged. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, fair to prime to choice, $1 25@$1 50. Corn quiet but steady at 60c.@63c. Oats quiet and firm at 38c.@45c. Rye 30c.@47c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 80c.@85c. Pork quiet; jobbing at $22 75. Lard steady and firm; Steam, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Kettle, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats and Bacon nominally lower; no sales. Whisky in a fair demand; stocks, $[illegible] Hogs in fair demand; common light to good heavy, $6 75@$7 60; receipts, 1,985 head; shipments, 1,099 head. Whisky steady, with sales at $1 13. Butter dull and nominal.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Flour—Demand steady and market firm. Sales of Superfine Western at $4 50@$5; common Extras, $5 50@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 75; Winter Wheat—Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7 50; Illinois, $7@$8 50; St. Louis, $7 25@$9; Southern firm at $5 50@$9 for common extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $8 50@$9 50. Corn firm and firm at 78c.@83c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 45c.@50c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $22 50@$23. Fine Feed and Middlings, $24 50@$28. Receipts—Flour, 6,248 bbls.; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Wheat, 1,033 bushels; Oats, 28,100 bushels; Shorts, 13,256 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Flour firm but not quotably higher. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 13¾, cash or October; $1 11¼, November. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 58½c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 33¾c. Barley, 37½c. Rye—Rye steady and firm; No. 1, 73½c. Barley buoyant but unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 09. Freights to Buffalo quiet and firm; 3½c. for Wheat. Provisions nominally unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Wheat quiet. Rye quiet at 90c. on the track. Oats in moderate request; sales, 1 car No. 2 White State at 48c.; 2 cars Mixed Western at 46c. for No. 1, and 45c. for No. 2; 1 car Black at Susquehanna Depot at 43c. Barley moderately active; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 05; 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms; 10,000 bushels prime stained Bay Quinte on private terms; 10 cars straight No. 2 Canada on private terms. Malt steady; sales, 1 car City-made from Canada West on private terms.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 19@$1 25. Corn dull; nominally 60c.@65c. Oats dull at 37c.@45c. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions dull. Pork, $23. Shoulders, 9c. Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Clear Sides, 14c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging easier, but firm and unchanged at 13c.@13½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 38c. Resin strong. Tar quiet at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 6,611 bales; gross, 7,008 bales; exports to Great Britain, 84 bales; coastwise, 58 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 56,766 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 32,073 bales; gross, 41,005 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,045 bales; to France, 5,172 bales; to the Continent, 2,608 bales; coastwise, 3,552 bales; sales, 21,350 bales. The exports to the Continent on the 9th should have been 2,608 bales, instead of 2,018 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.@12c.; net receipts, 1,977 bales; gross, 1,982 bales; exports to Great Britain, 726 bales; coastwise, 954 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 14,437 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,929 bales; gross, 10,079 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,333 bales; coastwise, 7,604 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 5,146 bales; gross, 5,192 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,014 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 45,311 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,191 bales; gross, 27,411 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,149 bales; to France, 3,006 bales; to the Continent, 9,972 bales; coastwise, 3,834 bales; sales, 13,005 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; Low Middling, 13c.@13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 3,162 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,130 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 48,835 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,731 bales; gross, 18,881 bales; exports to France, 2,450 bales; to the Continent, 1,926 bales; coastwise, 3,526 bales; sales, 9,700 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 15—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and the account; United States bonds, 1865s, old, 104; new 5s, 103¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Consols, for money, 94⅛; for the account, 94 3-16. Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 3-16. United States Bonds, New 5s, 103⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 7,800 bales, of which 1,300 bales were American. Sales of the week, 105,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 15,000 bales on speculation; American sales, 50,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 3,000 bales; stock in port, 611,000 bales, of which 252,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 28,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales are American; actual export, 8,000 bales; amount afloat, 223,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American. Cotton to arrive weaker at 1-16d. lower. Sales of [illegible] Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 7d. [illegible] December and January, (per sail,) at 7d. [illegible] Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, of which 19,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—[illegible] Wheat, 9s. 2d.@10s. 4d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring, and 10s.@10s. 4d. for Red Winter. Corn, 29s. 9d.@30s. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 81s. ⅌ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October, at 7 3-16d.; [illegible] Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, [illegible] Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, deliverable December and January, at 7 1-16d.; [illegible] April delivery, at 7 3-16d. [illegible] Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Oct. 15—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 49s.@49s. 6d. Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

SIGNIFICANT CHESSMEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "An ingenious Swedish wood-carver has hit on a way of applying the game of chess to political and religious controversy. This artist, whose name is Oestergren, and who is a native of the town of Westeras, in Sweden, is making for the forthcoming Philadelphia Exhibition a set of chessmen intended to typify the struggle of opinion now going on in Germany. On the one side the Emperor is the king; the Empress Augusta the queen, Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Falk the bishops; the knights are uhlans, and the pawns recruits of the landwehr. Their adversaries are the Pope, of course as king, while an Abbess figures as queen; the bishops are Cardinals; monks mounted on asses represent the knights, and the pawns are monks on foot. This is not the first [illegible] of the artist. Last winter in the Upsala Exhibition he exhibited a chess game, in which the pieces represented the chief actors in the Franco-Prussian war."

A FRENCH ARMY TELEGRAPHIC CORPS.

In my letter on the military manœuvres at Vernon, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, I briefly alluded to the innovation of a telegraphic corps. The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following very interesting details on this new corps:

"It is in the manœuvres of the three corps that has just been inaugurated the military telegraph service. The employés of the telegraph (forming part of a corps d'armée) are all called out in the field on the occasion of grand manœuvre. To whatever class they may belong they all come out, and instead of being incorporated as soldiers in the regiment, they form part of a corps of telegraphists. Two sections of telegraph lines have been attached to the Brauer division. The Inspector of Telegraphic Lines, M. Morris, formerly a pupil of the Polytechnic School, and nephew of Gen. Morris, who commanded in chief the cavalry guard, is the Director General of the service. The two sections form two divisions, the one under the direction of M. Max Olife is the section of the first line, acting close to the front of the troops; the second section, called the section of the second line under the direction of M. Freviard des Caveux, unites the different points of the line with the reserve and the general quarters and the military establishment situated at the rear. The commander of the division gives his orders, and all the roads of communication are kept supplied with a telegraphic line. The sections have each got two carriages and several small hand-carts, and each section can lay down several lines at the same time. The wires are worked on the Morse system. The wires are composed of five copper lines and covered over with gutta-percha. They are thus completely isolated, and can be hung on any kind of conductors, and have nothing to fear from damp. One of these wires has been sunk in the Seine, for about one thousand yards, and works very satisfactorily. The manner in which a wire is laid down is very simple; 1,000 yards can be erected in half an hour. A single carriage suffices to carry the necessary material; six horses are yoked to this carriage, and the whole is under the command of a brigadier. Two reels are fixed at the back of the carriage, and on each reel is wound 1,000 yards of wire. When the moment comes to lay down the wire it is tested by means of a portable battery placed in the carriage. When two wires have to be united they are tied together, and the knot is covered over with gutta percha. When one of the reels has been exhausted it is replaced by another kept ready at hand in the carriage. Before starting more wire than is actually required is placed in the carriage in case of accidents. The carriage is preceded by a telegraphist on foot, who points out the most suitable places for hanging the wire. He is followed by the chief of the sections on horseback, together with an officer in command of troops who protects the convoy, but who has no authority over the telegraphists. After these comes a cart, which serves as a moveable post-box. In front of this cart is placed the Morse apparatus, a desk, and a small bench, whereon sits a clerk. The principal carriage follows with the reels and all boxes containing the necessary material. A workman is continually at work paying out the wire. Another man on the lookout ahead gives the signal for the several halts; behind the carriage are several workmen armed with hooked poles or ladders in order to suspend the wires to the trees, walls, or houses along the road. In several instances the wires have been placed in the ditches, and a wire placed right across a field of battle has been trodden down by cavalry and batteries of artillery without interfering with the transmission. Behind the men who organize the lines come the carts filled with poles and small things. The poles are made of iron, at the extremity of which is a hoop. The poles can be made in two or three times as long by means of pieces of iron, which can be quickly screwed on to each other. The carriages are not strictly necessary, for on the road between Croix Saint Leufroy and Saint Julien, a section established, on the 27th of September, a line of telegraphy without the use of carriages or carts. When sufficient wire has been payed out, an office is quickly constructed by means of a tent, table, and bench. The wire can be easily taken up. The reels are maintained in the same position as in starting, and a handle winds up the wire as fast as it is unhooked by the workmen."

ARSENIC-EATERS.

At a meeting of German natural philosophers in Vienna, Dr. Knapp introduced two arsenic-eaters from Styria; the one ate 0.30 grammes of yellow sulphuret of arsenic, the other 0.40 grammes of arsenic acid, in sight of the assembly. In his lecture on the arsenic-eaters Dr. Knapp said, among other things: "It is difficult to give any certain particulars as to the increase in number of arsenic-eaters. I have convinced myself that there exist many of them in Upper Styria, and also in Middle Styria; very many stable boys, ostlers, wood-cutters and foresters are known to me as arsenic-eaters; even the female sex is addicted to the practice. Many began already at seventeen or eighteen years of age to take arsenic, and continued it to a great age. Most arsenic-eaters keep the matter secret, so that it is impossible to give accurate statistics. They all accuse their motives for indulging in the habit that it prevents illness; furthers their wish to look rosy and healthy; that it is a remedy against difficulty of breathing, and assists the digestion of indigestible food. A poacher in Upper Styria, who made experiments in my presence of eating arsenic, told me that he had acquired courage by the habit. The appearance of the arsenic-eaters in all cases known to me is healthy and robust. I think only robust persons become accustomed to the practice. Some of them attain a great age. Thus in Zöring I saw a charcoal burner, upward of seventy, still strong and hearty, who, I was told, had taken arsenic for more than forty years. I heard, too, of a chamois hunter of eighty-one, who had long been used to eat arsenic. I never observed an arsenic cachexy in those addicted to the habit. It certainly happened once that such an arsenic-eater, (a leather dresser's apprentice in Ligist, 1865,) while intoxicated took too much, thereby poisoning himself severely. According to his own account he had taken a piece as large as a bean. He entirely recovered, however, and ate arsenic afterward, but more carefully. As far as my observations extend, white arsenic, namely arsenic acid, As. 03, (also flowers of arsenic,) and the yellow arsenic, As. S3, (orpiment,) are taken, and that in a dry state, alone, or on bread. The dose is of course very small at first, and is gradually increased, the largest quantity eaten in my presence by the poacher in Zöring being fourteen grammes. A certain Matthew Schober, in Ligist, ate seven and one-half grammes before me on the 17th of April, 1865. The intervals, too, at which arsenic is taken vary—every fortnight, every week, twice or three times a week. But all doubt as to the existence of arsenic-eaters is now removed by the present experiments."

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON CO-OPERATION.

Brigham Young addressed the Mormon Conference at Salt Lake on the 8th inst., on the subject of co-operating together. Their people, he said, purchased many things, and among other things they bought tobacco that they should raise in their country, which was adapted to it. The ladies were in the habit of wearing silk, and therefore should raise and spin silk, instead of purchasing it from abroad. A lady with three girls, he said, could make more money at raising silk than a man with three boys could make with a farm raising wheat. Young then gave some practical instruction to the ladies in regard to taking charge of their domestic concerns. From $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 might be made with silkworms annually. He referred to the drinking of beer, tea, and coffee, and said that they might be used when needed, and then persons knew how to use things judiciously they understood the spirit of the word of wisdom. He referred to merchandising, reviewed its operations in the country in the past, spoke of the amount of money which different parties had made in that business, and said that the co-operative institution had been organized so that the people might share in its benefits, and it was their duty to sustain it. Many people would waste their means, and yet refrain from assisting an elder to go on his mission. He recommended the farmers to sell what produce they have to dispose of to the co-operative institution, where they could get as much for it as other merchants would give them. The world did not realize what times were at the doors of the people. The building up of the kingdom of God incorporated and comprised the whole man, irrespective of his calling or business, there being no difference between the temporal and spiritual things of life. He referred to a prayer for the Mormon people offered up [illegible] by Mrs. Grant during the late visit of the President to Salt Lake City, and said that he hoped she would be blessed and her prayers answered, inasmuch as they were in accordance with the spirit of the Lord.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis on Monday last went with a party of friends to a small town about ten miles east of Hopkinsville, Ky., called Fairview, which is said to be his birthplace. The people of the neighborhood had assembled, and in addressing them he said that he experienced a peculiar sensation in standing upon the verge of the spot where he was born, and from which he had started out to lead a weary and troublous life; that his old friends and neighbors had been far more fortunate. It would doubtless have been better for him if he, too, had remained at the old hearth-stone; many fond memories clustered around the place of his birth, dearer to him than all he saw around him were the old friends he saw around him, the evidences of their prosperity—good crops, and a happy people; he had little to say of himself; they knew his history; whatever errors he had committed, they were errors which our fathers before us had committed, and he had attempted to do his humble duty to the people, especially of Christian County. But he did not intend to talk politics. He wanted to speak to them of their material interests. He then made substantially the same speech as he has delivered before in regard to direct trade and cheap freights (by which he said that if his policy was carried out it would result in specie resumption—a thing Congress could never accomplish by legislation.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE CABINET—SECRETARY DELANO'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET APPOINTED—PEACE IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President arrived here this morning, and this being the regular Cabinet day a session was called at 12 o'clock. There were present Secretaries Bristow and Belknap, Attorney General Pierrepont, and Postmaster General Jewell. Assistant Secretary Cadwalader represented the State Department and Assistant Secretary Cowen the Interior Department. The Cabinet was in session for over two hours, during which a large amount of routine business was considered. There was some conversation upon the subject of the appointment of a Secretary of the Interior, but it can be stated upon the authority of the Cabinet officers that no appointment to that office has yet been made, nor will there be until next week. It is the general impression, however, that the President is waiting for a response from the gentleman to whom the offer of the appointment has been made.

The Attorney General stated at the Cabinet meeting that he is in receipt of information, which he deems authentic, to the effect that both parties in Mississippi have agreed to terms which will prevent further trouble in that State, and a peaceable election is confidently anticipated.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank, of Topeka, Kan.; also a dividend of forty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Gibson County National Bank, of Princeton, Ind., payable on the 20th inst.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $6,738,262; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,575,000; coin, including $17,758,800 in coin certificates, $63,329,665; outstanding legal tenders, $373,941,124.

The Customs receipts to-day were $462,951 49, and the internal revenue receipts $360,385 69.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Crowninshield is ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard. Surgeon A. S. Oberly is ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker is ordered to special duty at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in place of Passed Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth, detached from that duty and ordered to the Minnesota, at New-York. Surgeon H. N. Beaumont is detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman A. A. Nicholson is detached from the Worcester and ordered to Annapolis for examination. Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard has reported his return home, having been detached from the Benicia, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The order from the War Department of Sept. 28 in regard to stations of Quartermasters has been modified to read as follows: Lieut. Col. Perry will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the South for assignment, to relieve Col. James A. Eakin, Deputy Quartermaster General, of his duties simply as Chief Quartermaster of that division. Lieut. Col. Eakin will retain charge of all his duties with the exception above mentioned. Major C. A. Reynolds, Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South for assignment, to relieve Capt. C. A. Alligood, Military Storekeeper, of his duties at Columbia, S. C., in place of Capt. J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, who will remain in his present position. Capt. Alligood, on being relieved by Major Reynolds, will report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty at some post in the harbor of New-York. First Lieut. Edward D. Wheeler, First Artillery, has been ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War.

W. E. Creary, of Michigan, has been promoted from Assistant to Postmaster of the United States Senate, and C. C. Jones, of Minnesota, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster. The President has signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Luke Marvin, at Duluth, Minn.; Julius A. Wilcox, at Berlin, Wis.; Samson G. Sparks, at Virden, Ill., and William S. Alexander, at Jacksonville, Ala.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes the following information:

An improvement in the condition of cotton during the past month is indicated in Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas. The depreciation in Mississippi is slight—from 98 to 96—occasioned by storms. The destructive equinoctial storm worsted and stained much fibre in Southern Texas, reducing the State percentage of condition from 94 to 88. In North Carolina and Tennessee September was cold, and the harvest is late, with less favorable prospects of a top. A reduction of the percentage of Georgia from 76 to 71 is caused by storms and increasing prevalence of rust. South Carolina is three per cent. lower from similar conditions. In several counties of Florida the caterpillar has been injurious. Taking a survey of the whole field the reduction of condition since the September returns is an undoubted fact, though the depreciation is slight as compared with the October returns of last year. The crop prospects are worse in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, but decidedly better in all the States from Alabama westward. The percentages of condition are as follows: North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 77; Florida, 70; Georgia, 71; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 96; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 88; Arkansas, 103; Tennessee, 90.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS AS REPORTED TO THE CONTROLLER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following is the official abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the forty-eight national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1875:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$202,039,732 63
Overdrafts	352,387 58
United States bonds to secure circulation	24,806,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	7,856,550 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	10,319,933 10
Due from other national banks	13,693,006 95
Due from State banks and bankers	1,850,630 23
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,455,469 45
Current expenses	1,770,932 28
Premiums paid	1,404,044 47
Checks and other cash items	2,207,648 97
Exchange for clearing-houses	50,467,797 99
Bills of other national banks	1,890,970 00
Fractional currency	282,820 67
Specie	4,955,624 90
Legal-tender notes	17,040,091 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	37,400,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,068,639 00
Due from the United States Treasurer	285,705 00
Total	$389,758,084 22
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$63,500,000 00
Surplus fund	22,515,490 01
Undivided profits	11,943,199 76
National bank notes outstanding	18,309,317 00
State bank notes outstanding	90,590 00
Dividends unpaid	228,460 57
Individual deposits	173,491,399 10
United States deposits	297,411 25
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	38,365 99
Due to national banks	69,039,514 66
Due to State banks and bankers	25,176,335 88
Bills payable	125,000 00
Total	$389,758,084 22

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CABLE SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC—THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The United States steamer Tuscarora, now at San Francisco, will sail from that port about the 1st of November on a cruise among the various groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of taking soundings to ascertain the most advantageous route for a cable in those waters. The following is an extract from the order issued to Commander J. N. Miller, who commands the vessel: "You will proceed from Oahu toward the Phenix Islands, about 1,700 nautical miles, making soundings at the usual distances apart, and wherever the bottom requires it, such additional soundings as may be necessary. You will make such examination of the Phenix Islands and those adjacent as may seem advantageous for landing a marine cable. Thence you will proceed to Birouna, Western Fijis, or some other convenient island of that group, about 1,100 nautical miles, sounding as before. You will take up the line of soundings from the Western Fijis to Brisbane, about 1,500 miles, passing as close to the south-east end of New-Caledonia as may be proper, thence proceed to Sydney. From Sydney you will proceed toward North Cape, New-Zealand, making such soundings as you may think advantageous, en route, and from that point toward the Fiji Islands, making soundings, with a view of laying a telegraphic cable between those points." It is expected that the Tuscarora will be absent about four months.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of information to the effect that the foot and mouth disease is prevailing to an alarming extent and with great fatality in England.

Ex Senator Pease, of Mississippi, to-day received the following dispatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 14, 1875.

Military operations have been suspended by Gov. Ames, based upon the most ample and minute assurances of the leading citizens of the State that there shall be peace and a fair and free election. They would not undertake to answer for the lawless, but guarantee to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws. The Governor expresses himself wholly satisfied with the assurances given, and believes that they are made in good faith and will be carried out to the letter. An improved feeling prevails, especially among the whites, and a general desire for peace prevails among all classes. Good citizens are greatly encouraged.

J. L. LAKE, JR., United States Marshal.

Information has been received at the State Department that Russia has decided to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

A delegation of four Chippewas from Minnesota visited the Indian Department to-day. They left their agency without obtaining the permission of their agent, and were four weeks on the road, paying their expenses by dancing, &c., at different places. A half-breed with them acted as interpreter. They came to complain of their agent, and desired to remain here until an interpreter could come from Minnesota to present their case properly. Commissioner Smith told them that, under the circumstances, he could not help them, and advised them to return at once.

The Post Office Department has been advised that the steamer Gulf Stream will sail from New-York on the 18th inst. for Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, Hayti, with the United States mails.

Railway mail service has been ordered from Kennedy to Jamestown, N. Y., on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, to take effect Oct. 16.

The following Postmasters were appointed to-day: Frank R. Ogg, Olathe, Kan., vice James B. Pollock, suspended; Charles A. Danforth, Hamburg, Iowa, vice William A. Putney, resigned; William A. Whittlesy, New-Lebanon, N. Y., vice P. E. Leonard, suspended; Charles H. Toll, Clinton, Iowa, vice John H. Tierney, resigned; Edward B. Wells, Clyde, N. Y., vice A. Vanderburg, resigned; Mrs. Sarah Pearson, Newville, Ill., vice A. A. Pearson, deceased; John L. Campbell, reappointed at Olney, Ill.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have notified street contractors in 125 cases to comply with the terms of their contracts, which require them to keep their work in good repair for a specified period, generally three years. The wood pavements are represented as full of holes and needing repairs. The late Board of Public Works caused to be laid sixty-five miles of such pavements. Profiting by experience as to the relative value of various pavements laid in the District during the past five years, the Commissioners have selected the concrete as a durable substitute when it has been found necessary to remove the wood pavement.

A POSTMASTER DISMISSED.

POSTMASTER DUNHAM, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., DISMISSED FOR SELLING APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—James E. Dunham, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn., has been suspended for having sold appointments. He was notified on the 9th inst. by the Postmaster General that the knowledge of these facts had come to the Department. He has not denied the allegations, and on the 13th inst. he and his friends asked that he might be permitted to resign and that nothing be said about it, to which the Department reluctantly consented. His resignation not being forthcoming, it was telegraphed for, and Friday, the 15th inst., Dunham telegraphed that he would not resign, but gave no reasons for this change of mind. The office has been tendered by the Postmaster General to Col. J. W. Knowlton, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, who declines to accept until the Republicans of Bridgeport are consulted. If it should appear that he is not as satisfactory as any appointee would be to the patrons of the office, Col. Knowlton will probably decline, and the Republicans of Bridgeport will then be invited to name a successor to Mr. Dunham. The salary of the office is $4,000 per annum. The following is a copy of the letter of dismissal sent by the Postmaster General to Mr. Dunham on the 9th inst.:

SIR: Information having been received by this department that you have received money for procuring appointments, notice has this day been sent to Senator Ferry to name your successor. To particularize, Andrew J. Osborne paid you $150 in three notes of $50 each for securing his appointment as route agent on the Housatonic Railroad, and George L. Howe or his friends paid you $50, more or less, for securing his appointment as mail messenger between Bridgeport and East Bridgeport. The rule of this department is invariable in this particular. It does not permit any postmaster or other employe to receive compensation or brokerage for procuring appointments. The necessity and propriety of the rule will doubtless be apparent to you.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS IN THE EUPHRATES CASES—THE WAVE CREST GROUP—DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION JACK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following business was transacted:

The following judgments were rendered for loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of the Euphrates: Case No. 283, in favor of William L. Davis, for $2,558; No. 76, in favor of Thomas B. Hathway, $2,427; No. 91, in favor of Benjamin Worth, $474 50; No. 543, Manuel George, $640, all of New-Bedford, Mass.; No. 565, Jacob T. Ashley, of Taunton, Mass., $591. For the loss of the vessel Euphrates, outfit, boats, &c., the following judgments were rendered: No. 493, Daniel W. Howland, $10,000; Joseph Grinnell, $3,565; Frederick Gifford, $2,500; Abraham W. Gifford, $2,500; Andrew Howland, $2,500; R. M. Grinnell and Henry F. Sewell, executors, $1,782 50. No. 570, George Barney, $2,500; Cornelius Howland, executor, $5,000. To the petitioners in cases Nos. 493 and 570, for the "catch" on board the Euphrates, judgment was rendered for $15,843 75, to be distributed to the parties entitled thereto.

Case No. 1,344, H. L. Ritch, of the Wave Crest group, was submitted on testimony. No. 841, B. B. Keyes, submitted. Charles C. Beaman for complainants.

Case No. 822, Frederick Baker, submitted.

The following cases, connected with the capture and destruction of the Union Jack by the Alabama, May 3, 1863, were submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel: Case No. 739, Charles P. Weaver, for loss of vessel, freight, &c.; No. 777, John Atkinson; No. 970, Luther A. Roby; No. 971, Benjamin F. Delano; No. 972, Zipporah Ryder, Executor; No. 973, Maurice M. Pigatt; No. 974, William C. Haskins, Executor; No. 975, Charles A. Cousins; No. 976, Howe, Averill & Co.; No. 977, Albert B. Low; No. 978, Henry Pigeon; No. 1,129 C. P. Weaver. Charles C. Beaman for complainants, and Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

Case No. 290, A. Phinney, for loss of personal effects on the Mondamin; No. 291, A. Phinney, for loss of personal effects on the Clarence, and No. 261, Thomas Withridge, of Baltimore, for the loss of the Mondamin, destroyed by the Florida, Sept. 26, 1864, were submitted upon the testimony and oral arguments of counsel. Charles C. Beaman for complainants; Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States. Case No. 1,137, Laura A. Turner, for loss of personal effects on the Mondamin, submitted, and case No. 537, Eliza F. Perry, for loss of personal effects on board of the Clarence. W. W. Crapo for the claimants.

In connection with the capture and destruction of the ship Byzantine by the Tacony, June 21, 1863, the following cases were submitted, Charles C. Beaman for complainants: No. 298, S. W. Carey and Mary Dunham, Executors; No. 299, S. W. Carey; No. 776, J. H. Robinson, and No. 902, The Manhattan Gas-light Company vs. The United States.

Adjourned till Monday at 11 A. M.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

AN UNKNOWN MAN THROWS HIMSELF FROM THE TOP OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 13.

A great deal of excitement was created in the usually quiet neighborhood of Mount Vernon place yesterday afternoon by the shocking death of an unknown and rather genteel-looking young man, who had either fallen or thrown himself from the top of the Washington Monument, and had been crushed to death on the masonry of the base below. It is not known yet, positively, whether the act was intentional or accidental, though all the indications point to suicide, as there is a sufficient stone bulwark, breast high, at the top of the column to prevent any one from falling.

The monument from the ground to the top of the statue of Washington is 195 feet high, and its elevation is 280 feet above tide water, affording a magnificent view of the city and surroundings, particularly attractive to strangers, such as the actor in this startling and tragic affair appeared to be. The Doric column or main shaft of the monument, from the top of which he leaped, is 164 feet high, and the base, 50 feet square, is 24 feet high from the ground, and surrounded by an iron railing.

The suicide leaped from the south-west corner of the capital of the column, with arms outstretched, and turning over once or twice in his descent, struck on the stones of the base, a mangled, bleeding corse. Michael Sweeny, the young man in charge of the monument, says that at 1:15 P. M. the deceased applied for admission, paid the usual fee, and was furnished with a lantern to guide him in the darkness up the winding steps inside the column to the top. He did not appear to be disturbed in mind, and exhibited no unusual signs. Mr. Sweeny says that in fifteen minutes or so afterward he heard a noise over the top of the vaulted roof of the base, as though something had fallen, and looked out of the office into the area between the base and the iron railing encircling the monument, but saw nothing, and concluded he had been deceived. Soon afterward a lady and gentleman went up together to the top of the monument. They remained fifteen or twenty minutes, and on looking down saw the mangled and bloody corse lying on top of the base. They hurried with the information to the keeper, the lady being so much overcome with the shocking sight as to be in a fainting condition when she reached the office. Several persons went up to where the body was lying, and a truly shocking sight was presented. The body was lying on its back, the head was crushed almost out of shape, the features bloody, a large part of the brain forced out from the left side of the skull in the rear of the left ear, brain and fragments of the skull were spattered about the spot where the head had struck, and a pool of blood had formed about the remains. The legs and arms were broken and limp when lifted, and indeed there were too many mutilations to enumerate.

There was no clue to the name of the unfortunate on his clothing or in the pockets. A single slip of paper was found, upon which there was writing in lead pencil, scarcely legible, to the following effect: "And now, Miss Cobb, I leave you in these words, hoping to hear from you, Fare thee well, and still forever fare thee well. Even though unforgiven, never against thee shall my heart rebel." Three playing cards, the queen of spades, queen of hearts, and knave of hearts, were also found in a pocket. The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by a fall from the summit of Washington Monument, but whether that fall was suicidal or accidental is to us unknown."

The remains were wrapped in a winding-sheet and conveyed to the Middle District Station-house to await identification. The face of the victim was not mutilated to such an extent as to be unrecognizable by persons knowing the deceased in life. He seems to have been about thirty years of age, of dark, almost brown complexion, dark whiskers and mustache, black wavy hair, hazel eyes, and a generally Southern look. His height was probably 5 feet 8 inches, weight 130 pounds, and build square. He wore black clothing, a slouch hat, brownish pantaloons, and well-blackened gaiters. The hands were soft and the feet small. The dress, though it had evidently been worn for some time, and general appearance were genteel.

After the inquest young Sweeny stated that the same man had been to the top of the monument in the forenoon, when he remained some time. He came down, went away, and returned again for a second visit after 1 o'clock with the startling result narrated. Richard Murphy, a young man passing at the time of the tragedy, it is learned, saw the man throw himself from the monument. In the rapid descent he turned two or three times, and the spectator shut his eyes in horror. Murphy was not examined before the jury.

The note found on the corpse, the character of the writing in lead pencil, and the kind of paper used, (unsized printing paper,) seemed to connect the writer of the souvenir "to Miss Cobb" with the writer of a letter "to the community," inclosed with a slip on which are written the words "By A Cuicide—I will be dead before you get this," and which was received at the *Sun* office about two weeks ago. Late last night the writing was compared with the paper "to Miss Cobb" in possession of the Coroner, and the authorship of both established as identical. The letter received at the *Sun* office is as follows:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1875.

To the Community:

I dear say that the people of Baltimore will term me insane for committing this rash act; but I have the same saneness of mind I ever had, and a greater concentration of thought than ever. My reason is that I have been revolving out of the sphere which nature intendid me, and under such circumstances I have been in hell. Yes, truly so. Dante only had a vision of that awful place, but I have been thare, and now intend to leave. I assert that I have been one of the most meserable wretches on earth, owning to my poverty. As I was passing through Eastern avenue the owther day I observed two of those meserable-looking harlots standing in the door of a bagnio, and I pondered to myself which is the moste meserable, them or I, and the answer cum, I. Now, when a person says that he dos excell them in mesery, which ar the lowest type of womanhood, which I pronownce nature's woork. What must this misery be? Ceartainly that of hell. I assert that thare is just as vast of hell on this earth as any other place in the universe of its size, and the same comparison of heaven. The location of the Baltimore heavin, I think, is up arownd the Washington Monument. Yes, it well may be called a heaven. All who read in scripture of heaven is brilliancy and magnificence. Dos this not harmonize with the interior of those howses? Exactly so. And in heaven is thare not devils? Ar not some of those persons actions satanic? Even the revelations in the bible teach one that thare was a devil in heaven. And was this devil alone? Ceartainly not; many hundred more. I doubt the assertion that the sole ar all in the same state of goodness in heaven, and would challange the proof if I had lived. I say they all live according to condition and this is philosophicaly correct. To think owtherwise is absurd and contrary to every thing in the realems of nature. The same laws holding the same empire. If you appreciate the grand and beautifull hear why you will hearafter. As in the Loard's pray, thy will be don on earth as tis in heaven. I have been in Boltimore six weeks and can't get anything to do. I swor when I left home that I would rever return. I will not steal or beg, and the result is I comit suicide to prevent starvation. Pleas do not send my body home if found. I entend drownding myself. Please enter it in potter's field. I am frome Richmond, Va. I omit the name for vearious reason. Respecffully.

L.

During last night several persons called at the station-house to see the body, but none were able to identify it up to 2 o'clock this morning.

LATER PARTICULARS—IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 14.

Yesterday the remains of the young man who killed himself in this city by a leap from the Washington Monument Tuesday afternoon were fully identified as the body of Arthur S. Johnson, son of James A. Johnson. Mr. Johnson stated that his son Arthur was born in Baltimore Nov. 1, 1854, though he looked fully thirty years old. He had never seen, much less resided in, Richmond, Va., and his pretense of residence in that city was believed designed to mislead in the event of committing the act of contemplated suicide. Some time ago he conceived the idea of going to South America to seek his fortune, and frequently importuned his father and mother for the funds necessary to pay the expenses of the voyage. His parents refused this request because they did not have the means at their disposal, and because they did not feel like trusting him alone in a strange country. The young man persisted from time to time in the request, and on leaving home the morning of the tragic occurrence told his parents they would be sorry for their refusal to grant his request. In the young man's apartment a duplicate copy of the letter published in the *Sun* addressed "to the community," and dated Sept. 22, 1875, was found. Mr. Johnson is an intelligent-looking, respectable man, of about fifty-five years of age. He had only two children, both boys. The elder one died of typhoid fever three years ago, at the age of twenty-one. The one who died on Tuesday last was singular in his habits. He was always self-willed, obstinate, and hard to manage. He was of a very reticent and melancholy disposition, and prone to indulge in wild and unusual religious schemes. He had imbibed strongly notions of infidel philosophy, and was an extreme fatalist, and did not believe in heaven or hell. The letter as published in the *Sun*, with its bad grammar and bad spelling, was evidently written to mislead and prevent his parents from discovering his body; for it is stated by his father that he was a good scholar, and could write and spell as well as any ordinary person. Mrs. Johnson stated that about six years ago her son Arthur, while on a visit to an uncle in Washington County, Maryland, was violently thrown from a horse. His skull was fractured, and he remained two days insensible. Since that time she has often remarked the eccentric habits and actions of her son, and said to her husband that "the boy must be crazy." In regard to the written lines of farewell to Miss Cobb, found in the young man's pocket, the parents disclaim any knowledge of such a person.

TERRIBLE THUNDER-STORMS IN FRANCE.

A Paris letter to the London *Standard* dated Sept. 20 says: "In the late fearful storms 596 sheep were killed at Belle-Coste by one flash of lightning. They belonged to a flock of 1,800 head, the property of a farmer. His loss amounts to 18,000 francs. About 1,200 were thrown down headlong. Two boys were just arriving with the shepherd's lunch, and they set to work, with great presence of mind, to disengage the heap of carcasses. Many others must have died from suffocation but for this help. Some of the incidents noted are curious. The shepherd had his *sabots* broken, while one of his gaiters was struck off, and has not been found. The man is unhurt, but much shaken. His dog was lying between his legs when the bolt fell; it carried the body twenty yards, and twelve carcasses of sheep were found piled above it."

THE LAW IN FRANCE.

FRENCH JUGES D'INSTRUCTION—THEIR POWER AND THEIR WAYS.

A French correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* writes to that journal: "In one of my former letters I called your attention to the irresponsible power of Commissaires de Police. I may just as well leave out politics for this day again, in order to say a few words about a far greater and still more irresponsible power placed by French law in the hands of some of the magistrates, viz., the Juges d'Instruction. The power of the Commissaire de Police, as exemplified in the case of Mr. Robins, is one that can be felt at any moment. It is a very annoying one, but yet it only extends over a few hours' imprisonment at most, and should he send you before the tribunal you are likely to be fairly judged, unless, indeed, you are accused of rebellion. But a Juge d'Instruction's power is far more important, far more weighty; he can cause you to be arrested; he can detain you in prison for days, nay, for months, and even for years; he can keep you *au secret*—that is, allow no communication between you and your family, not even with your wife or children, for as long a time as he likes, without having to show cause, without having to give any reason; and in this case there is not even a recourse to be had at the hands of the Council of State, for the Juge d'Instruction is wholly responsible. Supposing a murder or robbery to have been committed anywhere, and you are connected with one of the parties implicated in it, or supposed to be, the Juge d'Instruction can cause you to be arrested, and if you are innocent, and can make your innocence clear, he will set you at liberty without the slightest excuse or apology. If redress was necessary, it would be in one of those cases where your neighbors had seen the Police coming to your house, searching your papers, and take you to prison, and the inevitable result is a stain on your character. But, as I have said, there is no redress. Well, it may be said in defense of the law, why do you associate with bad characters? I admit, in such a case, there is no ground of complaint, though I consider the power ought to be more discreetly used. But, for the slightest political offense, for a newspaper article which is offensive to one of the men in power, agents may even go to your house, search your papers, and take you to prison. There, again, is at any rate a semblance of breaking the law, but the same may take place at the pleasure of a Juge d'Instruction; he may, in fact, invent a case, and make you an accomplice of this supposed crime, and you have nothing to say. Do not suppose I exaggerate in any way; this takes place every day, if anybody, powerful or influential enough, wishes to possess himself of some papers in your keeping. Shall I illustrate what I have just stated, and which may seem incredible enough in your country, where no such thing exists, all inquiries being conducted before a magistrate with open doors? I will just give two illustrations in a somewhat high rank in life, and affecting people who had friends and money, and were likely to obtain redress, if possible. One led to a man being imprisoned, the other will fully demonstrate the irresponsibility of our Judges. The first is the Mirès case; the second that of the seizure of the book of the Duke d'Aumale, *The History of the House of Condé.* Mirès, the celebrated banker, had established a large bank in Paris. The startling rumor was spread that he had been arrested on some irregularity. It was a very slight offense, or, rather, none at all, as he was ultimately acquitted. But he was detained in prison for eighteen months before he was put on his trial. The real reason was that he had in his possession some papers which told a somewhat dirty tale of a man in a high position. He was flatly told that he would not be set free before he had given them up, and he was not. Yet Mirès had many friends who interposed on his behalf, and he had plenty of money at his disposal for obtaining redress. He did not even try, knowing it was an impossibility according to the state of the French law. Then as to the Duc d'Aumale's book. He sent over the manuscript to one of the best Paris publishers, and the book was printed. The law as to books is, that before they are issued two copies must be sent to the Home Office, and no book can be seized or prosecuted unless it has been issued and offered for sale. In this case a Commissaire de Police, commissioned by a Judge, went to the printer and seized the printed sheets. The Duc d'Aumale tried to obtain redress, and a long prosecution ensued. The Commissaire de Police showed the order he had received, the Judge referred to the Keeper of the Seals, and in each case the tribunal declared itself non-competent. Then it was under the Empire, and the Keeper of the Seals replied before the Council of State that he was not responsible, the Emperor only being so. As a matter of course, the Duc d'Aumale was obliged to stop too; to obtain redress he would have been obliged to invade France and depose Napoleon III. Fancy what it must be when a private person is so treated; the wisest plan is to keep quiet. This is an extraordinary state of things, but in spite of all our revolutions it has always been the same, and I am afraid it will long remain so."

VICTOR HUGO.

THE POET'S ABODE IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY—RARE SIGHTS OF HAUTEVILLE HOUSE.

A correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal from Guernsey on Sept. 24, as follows:

"When I last wrote to you from this island I was doing it some degree of injury in failing to mention a curiosity which is alone worth the journey to see. I had been at Hauteville House before, when it was yet occupied by its illustrious owner, who honors me with his friendship. The poet has now left it, although occasionally he pays flying visits to the house in which he passed so many years and wrote so many works; but I was then too much engrossed with Victor Hugo himself to give much attention to his dwelling. I have seen it again, and have been able to admire at leisure the artistic treasures it contains in the company of M. Arsène Garnier, a friend of Hugo's, living in Guernsey, who knows the origin of every bit of tapestry and of every quaint relic with which the house abounds, and who kindly acted as my cicerone. Hauteville House is more of a museum than a dwelling house, albeit that the daintiest would not refuse to live in it. The aspect of the house is dark and desolate. It by no means prepares one for the interesting things that are to be seen within. During fifteen years Victor Hugo and his now departed sons, Charles and François, fondly adorned it until not a corner remained to place the many things which have lain unpacked for many years in the cellars, and are untouched to this day. The walls of the hall are covered with porcelain and china of rare origin. Tapestries of Aubusson and the Gobelins conceal the ceiling. There is not one ceiling in the whole house which is not similarly adorned, and all these tapestries have a historical origin. The dining-room is a quaint apartment, where not a single article of modern furniture is to be seen. Along the old and beautifully carved panels of old oak are again arranged rows of rare pieces of china. The mantel-piece is made solely of slabs of porcelain of the sixteenth century, representing curious scenes of the period. They were all, it appears, collected in this island, which has always been noted for the valuable *vieilleries* that are to be picked up there. At one end of the room is an old oaken chair fixed to the wall; it belonged to the poet's father, Gen. Hugo, and a thick chain drawn across its arms serves to indicate that no one is allowed to occupy it. By a strange whim, Victor Hugo figures to himself that the manes of his ancestors are present, and preside at the table from the family chair. Ascending the staircase, along which Venetian mirrors, ingeniously arranged, reflect the hall and its curiosities, one reaches the drawing-room, styled the Salon Rouge—a long, spacious apartment of gorgeous splendor. The amateur of historical antiquities would pass a day in that room examining its contents. Here is, over the mantel-piece, the *daïs* supported by the statues of four black slaves of the throne of the Doges of Venice; here are the tapestries covered with pearls, specially designed for Queen Christina of Sweden, and the carpet, taken from the Palace of Fontainbleau, which still bears the stains of the blood of Monaldischi, the Swedish Queen's favorite and victim. There is also a Charles II. writing-table, a beautiful piece of workmanship. The chairs, covered with faded red silk, were those of Louis XIV.'s bedroom at Versailles, and divers other seats were used by Louis XV. and his daughters. In fact, the whole of the furniture comes from royal hands. The only object of modern origin is a set of four inkstands, which belonged severally to Lamartine, Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand, and Victor Hugo. On the second floor, above the *Salon Rouge*, one enters an apartment of corresponding size, which is paneled with oaken carvings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of the finest description. This room contains an antique bed of large dimensions, which had been prepared for Garibaldi at the time the Italian hero contemplated visiting Guernsey. It is impressive to look at, but Garibaldi lost nothing by not sleeping in it. The library, which contains very few books, is contiguous. Victor Hugo's study is up above, on the roof. It commands a magnificent view of the sea, and is so far nautical as to resemble in its general aspect the cabin of a ship. Victor Hugo usually writes standing, hence the absence of chairs. It is this lofty den that the poet regrets most in his old dwelling; it is not that he does not regret the house also; if he had his own way he would leave Paris and continue an inmate of Hauteville House.

I shall not extend my description further. This is only a summary of what is to be seen at Hauteville; and it might be of doubtful taste to continue the process of glass-housing beyond what is to be seen from an artistic point of view. I may add, however, that the house has a very curious garden, in that it chiefly contains tropical plants, among others an aloe tree of large dimensions. Hauteville House is deserted now, but it is not closed to those who wish to visit it. Strangers are welcomed with the greatest complaisance.

Before I go let me throw a Parthian arrow, apropos of a preceding sea-side letter. I was not mistaken in my apprehension of the wrath of the Guernsey newspapers, which, as you are no doubt aware, vie with the *Times* for the accuracy of their news and the beauty of their style. Unintentionally I have thrown the whole set of the insular writers into hysterics, from which I know not how or when they will recover. They have, metaphysically, poured their inkstands over my head, and maltreated me almost as much as the English grammar. Even now they are calling me names until they are blue in the face. It is a moral aggravation, more painful than one can think, thus to be pelted in bad French and still worse English. The French paper, or rather, the paper written in French, styles itself a "literary and official" journal. The English one, which is neither official nor literary, is in other ways not less remarkable. Excusable curiosity has led me to examine the contents of the number, in which several critical columns were devoted to me. The first thing I alighted upon, not without surprise, was a piece of verse by Wordsworth, which was published as new and original poetry. After glancing at a long and circumstantial account of a girl of five who would have been drowned in two feet of water but for the timely assistance of a girl of six, I was again rather astonished on ascertaining that 'Kaolin Soap' could be obtained at the office of the journal. But my surprise was changed to a fit of cacchination on coming to a paragraph to the effect that 'their leader was unavoidably postponed until next week.' I am slowly becoming conscious that I have been a godsend to the literary profession of this island. When I am gone, I fear they will be reduced to announce that an original play called "Macbeth," by a promising young author of the name of William Shakespeare, has been successfully produced at the Lyceum."

MORTALITY IN A MENAGERIE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The giraffe belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie died here yesterday. It is supposed that the cause was the cold weather. It was valued at $7,000. During the progress of the show from Amsterdam yesterday the wagon containing the rhinoceros broke through the bridge near Hoffman's Ferry, and the animal received injuries from the effects of which he will probably die. His back was severely injured. The animal was left there. He was valued at $20,000.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
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MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires some pupils, singly or in a class, for advanced or elementary English, French, (acquired in Europe,) or music; highest references. Address Miss L. LAWSON, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS MUCH EXperience in teaching, would, in compensation for board in a private family, give instruction for an hour a day, in any branches usually taught by a finishing governess; best references given and required. Address J. S., care of Dr. W. M. Volk, No. 283 5th av.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES A MORNING engagement to teach finishing music, singing, English, French, Italian, German, and thorough education. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, Foreign Bookseller, No. 77 University place.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL, FROM 11:15 TO 1 o'clock, a teacher of English branches; college graduate. Write, with terms, to PRINCIPAL, Station G.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-law6m8* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-law6m8* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-law6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-law6m8a

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Exec-
JOSEPH M. WARD, } tors of James Smith,
J. E. SIMMONS, } deceased.
my22-law6m8a*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK ISSUED BY the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York, to the subscriber, J. W. SHACKELFORD. If not found or returned to the bank within thirty days from this date, I will apply to the bank for a new book.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1875. J. W. SHACKELFORD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—JAPANESE PAPER NAPKINS; SEND stamps for samples. Address G. W. LAKE, Box No. 3,959 Post Office, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota,
Will preach SUNDAY EVENING, 17th inst.
The Vesper Service of the Episcopal Church will be used, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASS for young men Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Reading Room. Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in parlor. Daily meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock afternoon, in the parlors.

A SERIES OF UNION DEVOTIONAL MEETings, under the direction of Pastors of adjacent churches, will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th av. and 48th st., (Rev. Dr. Ludlow,) at 8 o'clock EVERY EVENING, excepting Wednesday, until further notice.
Rev. Dr. Hall will preside MONDAY EVENING.
Rev. Dr. Hastings on TUESDAY.
Rev. Dr. Ganse on THURSDAY.
Rev. Dr. Robinson on FRIDAY.
ALL ARE INVITED.

A MEETING OF THE PROHIBITIONIST Party of the City and County of New-York will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, at Moir's Hall, south-west corner of 23d st. and 6th av. All in favor of its principles are invited. County and City nominations will be made. By order,
CHARLES GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT J. S. WHITE, Secretary.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, ROBINSON Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M.—The eloquent Miss Susannah Evans will speak on "Moral Suasion and Legislation." Mr. Weeks, Moody and Sankey's co-laborer, will sing "Hold the Fort," "Ninety and Nine," &c. All are welcome. B. B. Dye, President. L. C. Cole, Secretary.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Chapman, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Extra services Monday evening, and lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon "The Life Riddle." In the evening—Second sermon upon "The Life and Character of Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 A. M. Evening, 7:30 P. M.; prayer meeting after service; young people's meeting 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching in the morning by Rev. G. F. Keteil, P. E. In the evening by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, to be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Rev. S. F. De Hass, United States Consul at Jerusalem, in the Seventh street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Travels in Oriental Lands."

AT PLIMPTON HALL, 9TH ST., NEAR 3d av., preaching at 11 o'clock; Sunday-school, 9:30. At Brevoort Hall, 54th st., west of 3d av., preaching at 7:45; Sunday-school, 2:30. Wednesday evenings, 33d st., 6th av., at 8.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 17, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. At evening service seats all free. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. in the building adjoining the church, on 4th av.

BAPTIST PREACHING DOWN-TOWN.— Go to Stanton Street Baptist Church, and hear W. Hayne Leavell, Pastor. Morning, at 10:30, subject—"Knowing and Doing;" evening at 7:30, subject—"The Assured Welcome;" seats free; all are invited.

BISHOP WHIPPLE, OF MINNESOTA, WILL preach Sunday evening, 17th inst., at Association Hall. The vesper service of the Episcopal Church will be used, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER ST., corner Henry st.—Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. A. F. Perry, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching Sunday, 17th inst., by Rev. L. G. Barrett, late of Boston, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Divine service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.
At 3:30 P. M. sermon by
Rev. W. TRACY TRACY.
At 7:30 P. M. the people's service.
Sermon by
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. H. R. NYE will preach
in the morning at 11.
Rev. J. M. PULLMAN
in the evening at 7:45.

CORA L. V. (HATCH) TAPPEN HAS JUST returned from abroad, where she has spent the last two years electrifying the people of Europe with her spiritual inspirations, with Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, and one of the deepest philosophical reasoners on the spiritual rostrum, will lecture for Society Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., (one time only,) at 7:30 P. M. Lyman C. Howe at 10:30 A. M.; children's lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th st. and Park av.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Trial of Every Man, or the Unitarian Doctrine of the Judgment." Evening service at 7:30. The first of a series of lectures by Mr. Alger; subject—"The Teachings of the Poets and those of the Theologians Compared." The public are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY School, 56th and 57th sts., between Broadway and 7th av., at 2:30 P. M. In this promising field, there is now a pressing demand for educated Christian young men as laborers in the Master's Vineyard. Will not residents in this vicinity volunteer?

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning. In the evening a religious temperance meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park avenue and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Rev. Andrew Longacre, of Philadelphia, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOpal.) Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.—Sunday services—Morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30. The sexton will be at the church on Saturday afternoons to rent pews.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon: "Why we Believe Our Lord's Appearing is at Hand."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. D. Herr, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A large attendance is respectfully solicited.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene st., near Canal.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Baird to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All welcome. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of this City, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 17th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30; evening prayer, (choral,) 4 o'clock. Service and sermon in the German language at 7:30 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Charles A. Briggs will preach in this church on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. George S. Chambers in the afternoon, at 4.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes urgently needed.

FREE LECTURE, WITH MAP OF AFRICA showing progress of modern discovery by Livingstone and others, will begin Sunday evening, in Second Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Pinney, to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GEORGE S. WEEKS WILL CONDUCT A "Service of Song" in the Morning Star Chapel, No. 165 West 26th st., this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Admission free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.— Rev. N. L. Briggs, late Rector of Christ Church, Bridgeport, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th av.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 7:45 evening. Subject—"The Light of God the only True Light." All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. W. W. Sever, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., Sunday-school at 9 A. M., Missionary meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. John Johns. At 7:30 P. M. will be held a memorial service of the late James Barton, he being a member of Brother Halstead's praying band. Some of the band are expected to be present and address the meeting. All are kindly invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck. Morning Subject—"The Model Friend." Evening Topic—"The Unpardonable Sin." Sunday-school missionary meeting at 2:30 P. M. Singing by a quartet. All invited.

MOODY AND SANKEY.—THE WORK OF GOD in Great Britain under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, 1873-1875, with Biographical Sketches. By RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D. A complete and very stirring description of this powerful religious movement, full of touching and wonderful incidents and affording a clear view of its causes, methods, and development. With portraits of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. For sale by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, No. 308 4th av., Association Building. Agents wanted.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 17, 1875. Sunday school at 2:30, with interesting addresses and singing by the children as closing exercises. Interesting religious service in the evening, in which singing by the children will form a prominent part. Evening service at 7:30. General prayer and conference meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7:30. Friends and all interested are cordially invited to attend.
W. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome. Installation of the pastor will take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, at 7:30 o'clock.

MEMORIAL SERVICES UPON THE DEATH of the late Rev. P. L. Davies, will be held in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of this City, will preach the sermon. All are invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Communion at morning service. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Strangers welcomed.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission-school at 2:30 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 24th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Tucker; services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, Sunday Evening, 7:30 P. M., in observance of "The day of universal prayer for our Sunday-schools." Reading of Scripture and prayer, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Address—"The Sunday-school and Our National Life," Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D. Address—"The Elements of Teaching Power," Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D. Music especially arranged for the occasion by the Tabernacle choir.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Devotional exercises conducted by Ralph Wells. The lesson for next Sabbath, "The Vine and the Branches," John xv., 1-8, will be taught by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. The conversion and training of children, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Lesson—"The Vine and the Branches," taught by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. Address—"The Conversion and Training of Children," by Rev. R. S. MacArthur.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, to-morrow, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. Albert Bogert, and at 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Superintendent's class will meet in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Room, on Tuesday next, 4 to 5 P. M. Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., will teach the class.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary class will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the reading-room, No. 304 4th av. Lesson will be taught by Mrs. S. W. Clark, of Newark, N. J.

OUR LORD IS COMING.—S. S. SNOW, THE Messenger of God, will preach the word of prophecy, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"What the Bible Says Concerning the Coming Glorious Millennium."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE oldest Methodist Church in America: a cordial invitation is extended to all strangers; the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach in Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "The Living God."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Ushers provide strangers with seats.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Subjects—At 10:30 A. M., "Heaven;" at 7:30 P. M., "Thy Kingdom Come." Seats free.

REV. ANDREW LONGACRE, OF PHILADELphia, will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers are welcome.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL PREACH at the Baptist Church, 141st st., North New-York, (late Mott Haven,) next Sunday morning. Subject, by request, "Who is the Rock on which the Church is Built, Christ or Peter?"

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Services Sunday, Oct. 17, morning at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach morning and afternoon.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 2d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Rev. J. S. Willis, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject—"Divine Reasoning." Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Robert Crook, LL. D., will preach in the morning, 10:30 o'clock; Sabbath evening lecture course by Rev. J. S. Willis; first of series, "Jacob, or Religion against the World," 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, Oct. 17, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services, 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SIXTH AVENUE U. R. CHURCH.—BAPtismal service in the morning. Preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. B. Merritt. Subject—"Queen Esther."

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., near Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"ANGELIC MINISTRY."
Evening:
"THE COMMON PEOPLE."
Baptizing after evening sermon.

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sunday, Oct. 17—Morning, 10:30, by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Page; evening, by Rev. Dr. S. S. Laws, from the text, "We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ," Romans xiv., 10. Strangers cordially invited.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George H. Corey, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening to young people. Subject—"Bad Books."

THERE WILL BE A MEMORIAL SERVICE in the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Morton st., at 3 o'clock, in remembrance of our dear brother F. R. Anderson, deceased, by the members of the Praying Band, of which he was the President.

TRANCE SPEAKER.—LYMAN C. HOWE lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 4:30 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av.—The closing services under the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Riley will take place Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. Riley will preach at both services.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath morning by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 o'clock. Communion service will be dispensed immediately after the morning service. Preaching in the evening by Rev. Nevin Woodside, of Brooklyn, at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Goddard, Miss Hoffman, Mr. Tom Karl.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FRA DIAVOLO, (English Opera)—Mme. Jennie Van Zandt. Matinée at 1:30—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE CANARD A TROIS BECS—(Opera bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy. Matinée at 1:30—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—TONY PASTOR. Matinée.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robinson. Matinée.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

BOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.—VARIETY CIRCUS AND TRAINED LIONS. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Republican County Convention has effected the needed improvements on the anti-Tammany list of Judiciary nominees. As the ticket now stands, it may fairly be called a strong one. Two more capable and respectable lawyers could not have been selected from the New-York Bar than Mr. CHARLES F. SANFORD, the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr. BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, for the Common Pleas. Col. GILDERSLEEVE's qualifications to perform the duties of City Judge seem to be generally admitted, and the thorough familiarity of Mr. STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK with the duties of Surrogate, render him one of the best candidates who could have been chosen for the position. Of the candidates for the vacancies in the Marine Court, less is known, but they are said to be competent men, both in point of training and experience. The candidate for Coroner is not only a vast improvement on the class of men who have hitherto been nominated for that office, he is also a gentleman of varied culture and irreproachable character, who would do honor to any public position. The nomination of Messrs. BILLINGS and HESS for Aldermen at Large is equivalent to an election, and in the interests of the public no better selections could have been made. This ticket, headed as it is by Mr. PHELPS for District Attorney and JOHN K. HACKETT for Recorder, ought to command the support of all the political organizations opposed to the Kelly dictatorship in our politics. It only needs perfect union and good faith among these elements to insure its success.

Mr. DISBECKER's reply to the Mayor's charges is an exceedingly able and pungent production. Our readers need not be dismayed at its portentous length, as for point and vivacity it has certainly not been surpassed in the copious literature of Municipal controversy. The testimony which Mr. WICKHAM, before his election, bore to the efficiency of Mr. DISBECKER is brought in with considerable effect to illustrate the charges now preferred by him, and his remarks about Mr. HAVEMEYER having exceeded the Executive authority in demanding the resignation of the head of a department form the best answer which could be made to his own repetition of the offense. Mr. DISBECKER shows that the opposition of the Democratic majority of last Assembly prevented the Police Board from removing one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of a reform of the force, by obtaining power to compel the attendance of witnesses at Police trials. He also exposes the ridiculous ignorance of the law bearing upon Police administration exhibited by the Mayor and the author of the charges to which he put his name. A year's residence in the City is not an indispensable requisite for a patrolman, as the Mayor and his counsel, in their ignorance of the amendments to the charter supposed it was. Previous citizenship of this State is, however, a necessary legal qualification for holding civil office therein, as the Mayor in his appointment of FITZ JOHN PORTER, and some of his friends in their appointments of Southern immigrants, seem to have forgotten. If Commissioner DISBECKER, for the violation of a residence law which does not exist, is assumed to be liable to removal, the Mayor has clearly forfeited his office in violating a similar law, which is actually on the statute book.

It is tolerably clear that the Mayor has got himself into a very troublesome scrape in his haste to reconstitute the Police Board to please JOHN KELLY. He succeeded in inducing his friend Commissioner SMITH to resign in a final and peremptory fashion, which evidently terminates that military gentleman's connection with the board, and which imposes on the Mayor the necessity of appointing a successor. He has placed Messrs. MATSELL and DISBECKER in a position from which neither coaxing nor threats can dislodge them, and where they can safely defy the worst that he or his blundering advisers can do against them. Then he has had the fact suddenly brought to his notice that, in appointing as Commissioner of Public Works a man who, at the time of his appointment, held office in New-Jersey, he did an illegal act which may form the subject of charges against himself. We should not be surprised if further embarrassments were in store for the Mayor, in consequence of his reckless interference with the Police Department.

It may be interesting to state that the ever-ready Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, of Springfield, has nominated Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to another appointment—that of orator at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. It must be very inconvenient to Mr. ADAMS to have so many engagements made for him a year in advance, and probably he would be glad to lull his too zealous friend to sleep for a few months with some soothing draught. He cannot but find it awkward to have a gentleman perpetually springing up, like a Jack in the box, crying out "I nominate Mr. ADAMS." It is evidently a much more serious matter to provoke the friendship of the enthusiastic BOWLES than to incur his enmity.

We invite the attention of Mayor WICKHAM to the letter of Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, which we publish in another column. The Mayor has on several occasions of late expressed great anxiety to have some formal charges against the administration of the Department of Public Works. Mr. SHERWOOD is a reputable citizen and a man interested in up-town real estate to the extent of half a million of dollars. He certainly does not mince matters in referring to the manner in which the tax-payers are robbed through the scandalous inefficiency, or worse, of the subordinates of FITZ JOHN PORTER. If the Mayor seriously desires investigation into this subject, we have no doubt that Mr. SHERWOOD can furnish the names of a dozen other property-owners whose observation of the work on the boulevards and elsewhere has led them to similar conclusions. Mr. SHERWOOD's idea of a property-owners' protective league is an excellent one, but in these matters somebody must take the initiative, and he will find that the shortest way to attain the end desired is to start such an organization himself. He may be right in his expectation of seeing a body of respectable and honest men at Albany this Winter, but it would be a good plan to get as many legislative candidates as possible pledged to certain definite propositions in favor of putting an absolute stop to the growth of the City debt, and in favor of ending the ruinous system of executing public improvements by "day's work." That at least would be a beginning to the reform which property-owners need to save their property from absolute confiscation.

The Democratic managers in Ohio having concluded that the attempt to manufacture 1,000 majority in Wood County is inexpedient at the present time, it has been found possible to complete the election returns. The Republican majority on the vote for Governor is now set down at 4,700, with the possibility that it may reach 5,000 on the official count. On the vote for Lieutenant Governor the Republican majority will probably be 8,000, showing that at least a small proportion of Democrats had the good sense to refuse to support the demagogue CARY. The Republicans have a majority in both houses of the Legislature. In the lower house their majority is seventeen, and three, if not five, in the Senate. The possibility of springing any Democratic trick to contest the election of HAYES in the Legislature is thus effectually averted.

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

It will be well for the people of New-York to be on their guard against the present attempts of our new Dictator to get the entire machinery of justice into his own hands. It was stated last night by the journal which follows "TILDEN'S gonfalon," that JOHN KELLY had decided upon suspending several of the Police Justices. There will soon be nothing left for him to do in this direction. He has already proposed to get rid of a Recorder who persisted in sentencing criminals to long terms of imprisonment, and to remove a Surrogate who has given decisions in regard to the devisal of property without consulting the interests of Tammany. He has also decided to obtain command of the Police force in this City, and to fill the District Attorney's office with a more complaisant officer than Mr. PHELPS has been willing to render himself. With this leverage, it would be strange if he could not do pretty much as he pleased with New-York. The old Tammany Ring never could have maintained its power so long as it did if it had not had at its beck and call the chief officials charged with the administration of justice. No man's property or liberty was secure. Orders of arrest were issued at midnight, and injunctions were granted by the score on *ex-parte* applications. There was no redress for injuries inflicted. People were dragged from their beds to be thrust into jail, and even Grand Juries were packed to bring criminal indictments against citizens who were innocent of any offense save that of rendering themselves obnoxious to the Ring.

This is the system which Boss KELLY is determined to revive, in the name of "SAMMY TILDEN and reform." He knows very well that unless suitable arrangements can be made for tampering with the ballot-boxes, and Judges can be found ready to obey sealed orders sent to them from Tammany Hall, there will be little chance of his carrying out that peculiar "Reform" on which he has set his heart. The wishes of the great body of the people count for nothing in his plans. He boasted the other night that his ticket *must* be elected—he would take no denial. The delegates whom he addressed had no share in preparing that ticket. JOHN KELLY took it down with him in his pocket, and defied any one to oppose it. Many of the delegates were in favor of the renomination of Recorder HACKETT, but KELLY speedily dragooned them into subjection. The newspapers, with one disgraceful exception, protested against the revival of this one-man power, but the new Boss has even a greater contempt for newspapers than the deposed TWEED. His sincere belief appears to be that the people of New-York will submit to any yoke which a bold man ventures to place upon their necks, and that even his arrogant and lawless acts will not suffice to stir them up to protect their own property and interests. We have heard a great deal about "Cæsarism" during the last few years, and Mr. TILDEN has preached many long sermons on the text of "Centralization." But Mr. TILDEN is quietly assisting JOHN KELLY in his scheme to become absolute master of New-York. The Governor thinks that his hollow professions of "reforming the canals" will enable his party in New-York to beguile the public into voting for them, and that in this way the monstrous abuses which he supported throughout the period of TWEED's power may easily be revived. When TILDEN went, in 1871, to preside over a packed convention called by TWEED, he virtually pursued the same course which he is following to-day. The charge of inconsistency can never be laid to his door.

It would require one to have lost all faith in public intelligence and morality, to believe that the plot now set on foot will be successful. It is not as if the people had never seen such a despotism in operation as that which JOHN KELLY proposes to establish. They have lived under one form of it, and the fruits of it have been bitter. Through their apathy and neglect of their duties, they were robbed of thirty or forty millions of dollars. They have been called upon since to make these losses good, and every householder has been obliged to pay his proportion. They are now asked—no, not even asked, but commanded—to revive the very system under which they were so remorselessly robbed only a few years ago. KELLY comes from the same stock as TWEED—is precisely a man of the same stamp, except that he lacks the generosity to his followers and supporters which always appears to have characterized the old Boss. He has no knowledge of public life, no education, no idea of forming even the framework of a decent government. He is simply a low adventurer, who already, as Sheriff, has plundered the people, and who believes that mere audacity will enable him to gain a complete mastery over New-York. The District Attorney, the Police, the Magistrates, the Judges—all are to be under his thumb. There is no disguise about this. No one can be under any delusion with regard to KELLY's character or purposes. He strikes at the best of our Magistrates without the slightest fear—and Gov. TILDEN lends him all the aid he can. Will the people deliberately choose this man to reign over them? If they do, they will give ample occasion for cynical observers to urge their favorite doctrine, that popular government is a failure.

A LAND OF WONDERS.

By this time we certainly ought to know all about Alaska, its resources, products, geographical features, climate, soil, and capabilities. Nevertheless, it is evident that we do not. Each new report brings a fresh revelation of poverty or richness—sometimes the former, and oftener the latter. Never was a country so much investigated and reported upon. Congress regularly and habitually sends out a special Commissioner with instructions to examine into an infinite variety of subjects. One, we remember, gave the world an entertaining history of the life, manners, morals, and customs of that much-investigated animal, the fur-seal. We were treated to a long disquisition upon the domestic habits of this fur-bearing and amphibious mammal; and the polygamous disposition of the male seal was made a subject for severe censure by a reverend gentleman who followed in the wake of the previous investigator. Then we have had numberless reports upon the condition and treatment of the miserable Aleuts, who, since their adoption into our national family, have acquired a philanthropic interest in the world's estimation which must be as embarrassing as it is sudden to them. So long as the Aleuts were the serfs of Russian factors, nobody concerned himself about their diet or religious training; since they have been drawn under the American flag, they are continually pestered with wandering special agents, who go about with note-books, ask interminable questions, and worry the stolid Aleutians into a belief that their new Government is most anxious that they should be educated in the elements of moral science, and should wash themselves at least once a year, and have all the tallow candles they can eat. As for reports on climate, mines, and vegetable productions, the world, we suppose, would hardly contain all the books that might be written about them, if only the special agents were permitted to wreak themselves without reserve upon their subject. We used to expect our crop of bananas and pineapples from Alaska. After a while it was conceded that strawberries and early vegetables would furnish a more profitable crop; and of late years, we have been led to believe that the vigorous onion and the more hardy varieties of the potato might be coaxed to ripeness under the watery sun of our far-off possessions.

Alaska is a disappointment. The fur-seal, it is true, yet—to use a phrase local to the Pacific coasters—"pans out well." Special agents and special Commissioners differ as to the precise amount of annual killing which this furry inhabitant of the Aleutian Islands can endure without serious damage, but the general opinion is that the company to which the United States has leased the "rookeries," as they are called, deals with the seals with as much tenderness as the case demands. Further information on this branch of the subject may be expected when a Democratic House of Representatives tries its hand at asking more questions than even a special agent is capable of carrying about with him. Just now, while there is a lull in governmental inquiry in this direction, and while even the wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore, of which we have heard so much, is temporarily hushed, a volunteer reporter appears. This individual, who is described as "a miner and prospector," has written his report on Alaska, which, we are bound to say, is even rosier than that of any special Treasury agent ever known to the newspapers. It is set down in his record of observations that the interior of Alaska, a region heretofore supposed to be a moist, uncomfortable region of fog, ice, and snow, is really almost as much of a paradise as the Black Hills country. And we know that this last-named part of the Republic is a sort of Vale of Cashmere, with the American jay-bird substituted for the bulbul. In the marvelous tract traversed by our amateur explorer and special agent, flocks of deer, so numerous as to resemble "herds of cattle in the prairie States," are said to rove. Then there are moose, wild hogs, porcupines, and other rare game, to say nothing of swans, cranes, geese, ducks, and all kinds of fish "in wonderful variety." If we are obliged to give up our Alaskan fruits and flowers, we may be consoled with the information that the true sportsman's paradise is to be found in the new Territory. But even more substantial discoveries than these are announced. Gold, gold in that mysterious and vague condition described as "paying quantities," is said to be one of the geological features of the country. This statement has a flavor of Black Hills romance about it. The early explorers of that fascinating region were perpetually discovering "gold in paying quantities" in grass-roots and other odd places. According to the latest authority, there is a vast gold field in the interior of Alaska, and the country is "a second California." Whether this is located on an Indian reservation, reached only by way of certain trading towns, we are not told.

There is no reason why the long-delayed Territorial Government for Alaska should not now be organized, if one-half of this report be true. Heretofore our new purchase has languished in an anomalous condition, even below that "tadpole state" which is thought to describe the ordinary Territory. It lacks one essential prerequisite to a Government—people to be governed. Men defied the Indians, the Army, and the Interior Department, when they thought that gold was obtainable in the Black Hills. They will flock to Alaska in great numbers in spite of frost, ice, and fogs, if they can be made to believe that the precious metal is there. Then, too, let us think of the caribou in flocks, "like herds of cattle in the prairie States," the wild hogs, porcupines, and other small deer. Such a description might well tempt the desire of the most self-denying recluse, to say nothing of the most adventurous and reckless people on the face of the earth. Indeed, we are not so sure that these flattering and alluring stories are not circulated by persons interested in making of Alaska a State, full-fledged and clothed with all the dignities thereto appertaining, including an elective Government, Representative and Senators in Congress, and a Ring of some sort. The stories are too good to be true. But Alaska is so far off, and all information that comes thence is so apocryphal, that it will be impossible to contradict this new report without raising several more special commissions. Before the expected gold fever can abate we may have a government in Alaska demanded by "the voice of the people." And when the bubble bursts, the Government can be left to govern the Aleuts and the fur-seals.

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

The evidence taken on Tuesday before the Special Investigating Committee of the Senate divulges a system of abuses fully equal to that which has been exposed by the Committee of the Assembly. According to the testimony offered by Mrs. HAVILAND, and which was fully corroborated by her son, the Small-pox Hospital, in which the latter had been a patient, is an institution governed on principles not of charity and kindness, but of cruelty, and probably something worse. The inmates are neglected in every way in which neglect is possible; and unless Mrs. HAVILAND was mistaken in her own observation, which does not seem likely, patients are quite liable to be disposed of as dead long before life is extinct. The instance where this was done, and which came under her own notice, is quite sufficient to arouse the indignation of all right-minded persons, and to justify the instant demand for the reformation of an institution which, as now conducted, is a disgrace to the City. Corruption in political offices is bad enough, but when it comes, as these allegations imply, to public hospitals being converted into instruments of abuse and death, it is surely time to give to investigation some practical effect.

Nor was the evidence given by Mr. EICKHOFF in regard to the office of Coroner in any degree more satisfactory. The witness used his best endeavors to make the matter appear as favorable as possible, and particularly to establish his own official purity. Upon the latter point we shall say nothing, but with respect to the former, Mr. EICKHOFF cannot but feel that he fell far short of the end desired. In one suggestion we agree with him. It is manifestly contrary to the public interest that Coroners should be paid by fees. Fixed salaries, and the appointment of honest and competent men to the office, which is one of the highest importance, would be much more conducive to a proper execution of the duties attached to it than any that can ever be attained by the present system. An inquest, or the form of an inquest, which is too often much the same thing, is constantly held now without the slightest reason or necessity except to put money into the Coroners' pockets. It need not, therefore, be wondered that the amount paid last year to the Coroners in this City came to the enormous sum of $78,742. No one will say for a moment that the public derived anything like an equivalent for this outlay, which in reality indicates not a measure of the work required or of the work done, but of the success of the Coroners and their friends in making business for themselves. Under a proper system something like $60,000 might equitably be saved from this expenditure to the tax-payers.

When Mr. EICKHOFF was asked to state wherein lies the necessity for an inquest in the case of a person dying from small-pox, he showed at once how utterly defenseless his position is. "There may be a mystery," he replied. But substitute for the word "small-pox" in the question the name of any other disease, and the answer would be equally relevant. If Coroners were paid with salaries instead of fees, they would not be so ready to see the probabilities of mystery in such cases. There is no more mystery about the death of a person from small-pox than if it had ensued from fever, or inflammation, or any other of the natural causes to which we are liable, unless, at least, the death resulted directly from such negligence or willfulness as that described by Mrs. HAVILAND; and it does not appear that the Coroners take cognizance of these cases, although it is about such that their interference is required.

In their anxiety to collect the fees of their office it is evident that the Coroners sometimes summon juries before they have any reason to know that a jury is wanted, before, in fact, they have obtained any particulars beyond the information that somebody has died. It is also evident that after a jury has been summoned, no further evidence may be offered than the mere dictum of another paid officer in the department, to the effect that the deceased died from natural causes. Why that statement could not be given to the Coroner beforehand, and thereby the idle summoning of a jury be prevented, is not answered. But the only answer is, that in that case the Coroner would not get his fees. Further than this, it is made clear by Mr. EICKHOFF's testimony that the system has been brought to such perfection that persons are to be found who may be said to be professional jurymen. One of these willing individuals, Mr. EICKHOFF admits to having used "some fifty times." How many more times he has used him does not appear, nor are we told how many more useful friends of the same kind the Coroner lays claim to. It is, however, quite easy to understand that under a system of fees where inquests have to be got up on the slightest pretense, it is very handy, if not absolutely essential to the safe conduct of the Coroner's business, to have a number of persons to fall back upon who are in the secrets of the office, and who can be depended upon at any moment to constitute not only a jury, but a safe jury.

It is an outrage upon the good sense of the people, who are supposed to control these things, that a man like Coroner CROKER should have drawn as much as $6,600 from the pockets of the public during only the first three months of this year. If the duties of his office had been efficiently performed, one-sixth of that sum would have been an ample remuneration. Instead of which, the tax-payers are plundered at the rate of $26,400 a year by one man alone, and that a man who cannot distinguish between his legitimate functions and the behests of scandalous politicians. A certificate of the cause of death signed by a physician who is at once respectable and adequately qualified according to some high standard should be a sufficient warranty, in all cases, for a burial. Such members of the profession might safely be trusted not to give such a certificate in any circumstances where an inquiry would be desirable; and even if, after burial, circumstances should arise to excite suspicion, as would very rarely be the case, there would still be time for a Coroner's investigation. Upon this plan the abuses of the present system could be swept away, and both the credit of the City and the interests of the tax-payers require that this should be done with the least possible delay.

MALARIA AND DRAINAGE.

It would seem that the increase of population in and near New-York has been faster than the adaptations of the machinery of health to the numbers. We have reached a kind of sanitary crisis. Drainage has not kept pace with population. Localities which, for a hundred years back, have been exceptionally healthy are now centres of disease. The increase of malarial disorders, both intermittent, fever and ague, and disturbances of the nervous system in the City and its suburbs, is almost alarming. We venture to say, from considerable observation, that there is not a district of three miles square within forty miles from New-York entirely free from fever and ague. There may be individual sites, dry hill-sides, sandy and well-drained banks near the sea, and particular villages, almost free from this scourge. But most of the country around New-York, and even the borders of Connecticut near the Sound, are infected with it. New-Jersey, even on the slope of the Navesink Highlands and on the sandy plains and hill-sides west of this City, is not free from it. Both banks of the Hudson, and Westchester County on Harlem River and near the Sound, are more or less attacked. Long Island and Staten Island are notoriously infected in certain districts.

What is worse, certain new localities reveal the presence of the disease. We could point to a beautiful little hamlet within twenty-five miles of the City, on the Hudson, where, since the memory of man, fever and ague had been unknown, but which was attacked this year with a virulent form of the malady, and even threatened with other more dangerous fevers. The next parallel valley to the Hudson, the Neperan, is, as is well known, desolated with it, and families are fleeing to the City from it. Some of the lovely villages also, below Yonkers, for the first time, find outbreaks of the disease among their population.

The sufficient and only cause for this sudden appearance of malaria within the past few years in and around New-York we believe to be an increase of population beyond the means of drainage. The high rents of New-York have driven a great multitude of people into all the region around the Metropolis. They have formed populous communities, but have retained the machinery of the isolated farm-house. One of the well-known sources of typhoid is the drainage of cess-pools into wells. So the great cause of diphtheria, spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, and malaria, is defective sewerage and drainage. One has only to pass through any small Hudson River village to see that the wells of one street are on the next lower grade to the cess-pools of the street above. Each cess-pool drains, by an inevitable law, into the well of the next lower house. Where there is no public water-supply, this must be the case. The New-Jersey villages, though more often built on plains, are equally careless about house-drainage. In the hamlet we mentioned above—which, by the way, is included within the beautiful incorporated village of Irvington—it will undoubtedly be found that the wells of the cottagers catch the refuse of the sinks, and that the overflow of certain ponds in the neighborhood had not been drained.

An effort will be made in this case to secure a public appropriation from the village Trustees for the drainage of this locality, in order to check the malady. But such is the popular indifference to sanitary improvements that a tax for this purpose will be laid with difficulty, though a large expense for an improvement such as a stone sidewalk would be incurred without hesitation.

What all the villages near New-York most need is a simple and scientific system of drainage, and a public water supply. Drainage would bring back the Neperan Valley to its old salubrious condition. Good sewerage and under-draining would utterly banish malaria from nine out of ten of the localities where now it is sapping the health of the inhabitants and lessening the value of property.

Every householder building now near New-York should see that the damp places near his house are carefully underdrained, and especially that his cesspool be away from and below his well. A simple contrivance in plumbing ought also to be adopted now in every house, to prevent the return gases from the cesspool or sewer, which undoubtedly poison the health of so many families; that is, a small ventilation pipe in the trap below the water-closets, running up to the roof. It is well known that a strong wind or a pressure of water will force the cesspool or sewer gases back through the water of the traps into the house. This contrivance carries them safely off, and would save many lives.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The difficult task of satisfactorily interpreting, during the progress of a two weeks' season of opera, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was last evening performed by Miss Kellogg's company at Booth's Theatre. A perfect rendering of that colossal work was certainly not supplied, but the defects of the representation being confined almost entirely to the work of the subordinate personages and the orchestra, yesterday's entertainment still contained much that deserved honest praise. Mme. Van Zandt sang *Valentine* exceedingly well. This artist has improved greatly within the past year or two, and she is not only at present the possessor of an uncommonly rich and powerful voice, but an actress of decided intelligence and force. Hence the part of the daughter of *St. Bris* lost none of its importance in any of the great scenes of the night. In the third act, *Valentine's* duet with *Marcel*, executed with much feeling and vocal brilliancy, was followed by applause which, for unanimity and earnestness, has seldom been equaled. In act the fourth, which terminates with the magnificent duet between *Valentine* and *Raoul*, Mme. Van Zandt's efforts proved quite as effective, and, without entering into further details, it can with justice be said that the lady, in a rôle of exceptional difficulty, did herself infinite credit. Another pleasant incident of the evening was the début of Miss Annie Montague, of Baltimore. In spite of the presence of a large number of friends, Miss Montague suffered severely from stage-fright, and her tones, of course, lost much of their force from the same cause. If the new-comer's voice, however, does not prove eventually to be as strong as could be wished, the lady is still to be held a valuable accession to Miss Kellogg's troupe. Miss Montague has clearly studied abroad to good purpose, for her execution is excellent in all respects. She takes her notes with unfaltering accuracy, she phrases well, and her *vocalises* have a bird-like fluency very rarely attained by songstresses. The débutante sang the *Queen's* music in the second act delightfully, and it is proper to declare that the plaudits which rewarded her labors were really merited. The remaining rôles in "The Huguenots" were intrusted to Messrs. Castle, Conly, Carleton, and Peakes, and to Mrs. Seguin. Mr. Castle, as *Raoul*, sang with taste the pretty romance in the first act—and that *malgré* a wretched viola accompaniment; we cannot admit that, in the more trying passages of the opera, he was particularly happy either as a singer or an actor. Mr. Conly's *Marcel* was a more than respectable lyric personation, and of Messrs. Carleton and Peakes, in the less prominent characters of *De Nevers* and *St. Bris*, as much can be admitted. Mrs. Seguin embodied the *Page* to the expressed satisfaction of the audience. From this hurried review of the performance it will be understood that, as mentioned already, "The Huguenots," as given by the English opera company now at Booth's, afforded considerable artistic gratification. The occasional lack of familiarity of the chorus with much of the music, and the unsteadiness of the orchestra, marred somewhat the general impression of the entertainment, but the fact should nevertheless be placed on record that Mme. Van Zandt's *Valentine* was a most interesting effort, and that another rendering of Meyerbeer's colossal achievement, with an *ensemble* improved by rehearsal, could readily be borne with during the too brief season now in progress.——At to-day's matinée Miss Kellogg will appear in "The Bohemian Girl;" a capital representation, and an overflowing audience may, therefore, be awaited. To-night, "Fra Diavolo," with Mme. Van Zandt, is to be the attraction.

TO-DAY'S TITIENS CONCERT.

The matinée concert, in which Mme. Titiens will to-day take part, will be the occasion of the last appearance of that eminent artist in an entertainment of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music. Mme. Titiens is to sing in the finale to Mendelssohn's "Loreley," and will also interpret Cowen's "It was a dream" and "L'Ardita." Mme. Goddard and M. Sauret are to play Beethoven's sonata in G major, with other compositions, and Mr. Tom Karl and Miss Hoffman will contribute two vocal numbers to the programme.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE STADT.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" was last evening sung at the Stadt Theatre by a company of artists detached from the forces of Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, of the Lyceum Theatre. Mlle. Florence Duparc supplied a very clever and fascinating personation of *Clairette*. This bright little lady has scarcely had an opportunity of making clear at the Lyceum the effects of her experience on the Parisian stage, and it is to be hoped that her managers will ere long afford the frequenters of the up-town house a chance of enjoying the neatness of her *diction*, and the grace and naturalness of her acting. Last night the audience at the Stadt was made acquainted with the excellences of her style, and almost all her airs were redemanded at once. Mlle. Nardynn was *Mlle. Lange*, Mlle. Faye, *Amaranthe*, and M. De Quercy, *Ange Pitou*. On Friday next "Giroflé-Girofla" will be performed at the Stadt Theatre.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

"The Overland Route" will be acted this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre.

"Led Astray" will be represented twice to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

At the Park Theatre "The Mighty Dollar" will be given this afternoon as well as this evening.

The last performance of "Giroflé-Girofla" occurs this afternoon at the Lyceum; "Le Canard à Trois Becs" will be brought out there to-morrow night.

The last day performance but one, of "Our Boys," may be attended at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon.

Two representations take place daily at Howes & Cushing's Variety Circus, in East Fourteenth street.

The San Francisco Minstrels and the merry inmates of Darling's Opera-house both announce afternoon entertainments for to-day.

Matinée entertainments are announced for to-day at Hitchcock's Third Avenue Theatre, at the Olympic, at the Theatre Comique, and at the Varieties.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was this week in Cleveland.

Mlle Bonfanti is dancing at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville.

Mr. Barry Sullivan acted this week at the Boston Theatre.

Miss Jane Coombs acted at Ford's, in Baltimore, this week.

Mr. John McCullough performed this week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Mr. Dominick Murray is at the California Theatre, in San Francisco.

Mr. Lewis acted in "Our Boys," at the Pittsburg Opera-house, this week.

The Vokes Family was this week at the National Theatre, in Wasington.

Miss Louise Hibbert and Mr. Cathcart are both to return to England at once.

The McKee Rankin combination was this week at the Indianapolis Academy.

Mr. John T. Raymond was this week in Philadelphia, at the Walnut Street Theatre.

Miss Fanny Davenport was this week at the Olympic, in St. Louis, and Mr. Edwin Adams was at De Bar's.

The "Julia Matthews Combination" has been disbanded, and Mr. Samuel Colville is once more free from care.

Mrs. Oates and her troupe represented "Giroflé-Girofla," at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, this week.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was in Louisville this week, and Miss Jewett and other members of Mr. Daly's company are to act there in "The Big Bonanza," on Monday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The opera bouffe of M. Usiglio, "Le Educande di Sorrento" has been very successfully given at the Teatro Valle at Rome, several parts having been redemanded.

Miss Emma Howson is engaged to sing *Dinorah* and *Sonnambula* at the Teatro Rossini, in Leghorn, in November. She will be the first Australian prima donna who has appeared on the Italian stage.

Verdi's "Requiem" has met with great success at Florence; the "Tuba mirum," "Sanctus," and the "Agnus Dei," having been vociferously encored, while the "Libera me" excited immense enthusiasm. Mmes. Stolz and Waldmann, and MM. Medini and Masini were loudly applauded.

H. J. Byron's new comedy, "Married in Haste," was to be produced at the Haymarket, in London, at once; the principal characters by Miss Carlotta Addison, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Charles Warner, and the author. The comedy will be followed by Planche's "Spring Gardens," in which Mr. Buckstone will sustain his original character.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. John McAloney, of Long Island City, is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Queens County.

The Republicans in Erie County have nominated William W. Lawson and Edward Gallagher for re-election to the Assembly.

The announcement of the nomination of the Republican candidates in Putnam County was premature. They have not been made.

The Democratic Sheriff of Morris County, N. J., not being renominated by his party for a third year, is out with a card as an independent candidate.

The Republicans of Fulton and Hamilton Counties at their convention Tuesday made the following nominations: For member of Assembly, D. S. Decker; Treasurer, James P. Argersinger; School Commissioner, James H. Foote; Justice of Sessions, William J. Robb.

The Republican nominations in Otsego County have been made, as follows: For Sheriff, Thomas A. Rutherford; County Clerk, Nelson Thurber; County Treasurer, Frederick L. Palmer; Justice of Sessions, Truman A. Crandall; Coroner, Elisha S. Saunders; Assembly, First District, William L. Brown; Second District, Meigs Case; School Commissioners, Nahum T. Brown and Edward E. Beals.

The Republican meeting in Indianapolis, Tuesday evening, to rejoice over the news from Ohio, was a very enthusiastic one, and was addressed by Senator Morton, Gen. Tom Brown, Ben. Harrison, John Coburn, Gov. Sexton, J. W. Gordon, and other prominent citizens. Senator Morton was greeted with prolonged cheers, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour with great force and earnestness.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is credited with saying, on hearing from Ohio: "I'm not surprised; I told you we should be defeated. On a different platform we should have succeeded. Had the Democrats declared themselves for specie payments to be accomplished gradually, and without contracting the currency at present outstanding, they would have rolled up a larger majority than they did in 1874."

Hon. Samuel Maxwell, who has just been elected one of the Supreme Judges of Nebraska on the Republican ticket, was a member of the State Legislature in 1859, 1864, 1865, and 1866, and of the Constitutional Conventions of 1864, 1871, and 1875. He was elected Judge in 1872, and was assigned to the Third District. He held fifty-five regular and adjourned terms of court last year, and has accomplished about as much work this year, besides two terms of the Superior Court.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a political meeting in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday night, and avowed himself a hard-money man. The dollar should be the same, he said, for the rich and for the poor, and he thought if the American people were true to themselves they would never rest until they had restored the standard of value so that we might have a substantial basis for our prosperity. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that in the expression of these sentiments he did not arouse the audience to full sympathy with himself.

They say in Indiana that, while Gov. Hendricks was speaking in Portsmouth, Ohio, one day last week, he was much disturbed by the wrangling and quarrels of drunken men among his hearers, and at last, with patience utterly exhausted, he cried: "Gentlemen, you had better reserve yourselves for the great fight on Tuesday, and to-day listen to the promulgation of your principles!" "That's so, Governor," exclaimed a maudlin fellow; "but you have a sight more promulgation than principles. Let the fight go on!"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has a curious dispatch from Chillicothe, Ohio, 13th inst., which says: "Gov. Allen bears his defeat bravely, and says he always realized the force of the gigantic money power which was arrayed against him, and did not consider its success impossible. Yet he believed, and still believes, that if the real opinion of the people could be obtained, his election by a large majority would have been assured. The principles for which he battled must eventually be crowned with success." What meant then his loud boasts of the sure 30,000 majority in his favor?

Somebody who wrote Mr. Charles Francis Adams, urging him to become an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in order to make himself a prominent candidate for President, got a reply saying: "If I were to enter upon any course, direct or indirect, to operate upon my fellow-citizens in the matter of an election to the Presidency, the issue to me would be nothing but mortification and repentance. If they really want me, they know where to find me. If they do not, nothing that I could do would avail to change them. You say that things are managed in such a way as to suppress the true sense of the people. I say that this can never be when the people really have an opinion. It is only when they are indifferent or much divided that management comes in to turn the scale. I confess to you that I am no hand to play at this game; and if I were to attempt it my friends would only be sorry for my mistake."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

Homer	Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Carthage	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Meridian	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hawleytown	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Dryden	Hon. J. W. Dwight, Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Corning	Hon. J. E. B. Santee.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

Albany	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Newark Valley	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Ilion	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Genoa	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Chenango Forks	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Stafford	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Northport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Babylon	Hon. W. P. Fiero.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Ithaca	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pulaski	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Huntington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Montezuma	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Oakfield	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Patchogue	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Whitney's Point	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Keeseville	Hon. William Herring.
Clyde	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Ludlowville	Hon. John F. Mines.
Richford	Col. Anson S. Wood.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Marathon	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Riverhead	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elizabethtown	Hon. William Herring.
Newark	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego	Gen. Joshua T. Owen. Col. Anson S. Wood.
Dresden	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Phelps	Col. Albert D. Shaw.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Remsen	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Greenport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point	Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. Wm. B. Woodin.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dundee	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Nichols	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Clifton Springs	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Rose	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. Wm. Vanmaster.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Westernville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Cambridge	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Bridgehampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Byron	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga	Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Perry Village	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Spencer	Col. Anson S. Wood.
East Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Islip	Hon. William P. Fiero.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Schenectady	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Elba	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Rushville	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Trumansburg	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Warsaw	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Washington Mills	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
West Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Savannah	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. J. W. Dunwell.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR SURROGATE, CORONER, ALDERMEN AT LARGE, AND JUDGES—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—SPEECHES OF DELEGATES—SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Convention was held last evening at Republican Hall for the purpose of completing the nominations for the County ticket. During the day conferences were held between a subcommittee of the Republican Party and a subcommittee representing the anti-Tammany Democrats who made nominations at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening last. It became known during the day that the gentlemen representing the Republicans were not satisfied to adopt all of the nominations made by the independent Democrats; that they objected to Dennis McMahon, nominated for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to Joseph Koch, nominated for Judge of the Marine Court, and to William C. Traphagen, nominated for the office of Surrogate. The Democratic subcommittee reported to their Executive Committee the position of affairs, and they were again instructed to confer with the Republican committee and make certain concessions. Messrs. Ira B. Shafer, Rufus F. Andrews, and Judge Spaulding, of the Democratic committee, accordingly had a conference with the Republican subcommittee at Republican Hall before the convention was called to order last evening. The conference was protracted until after 9 o'clock, the principal contest being, it was understood, on the nomination of Surrogate, the Democrats being very unwilling to withdraw the name of Mr. Traphagen. They withdrew the name of Mr. McMahon for Judge of the Common Pleas, and substituted therefor that of Benjamin F. Dunning, who had received at their own convention a majority of the votes of the delegates, but who was rejected by the Nomination Committee in favor of Mr. McMahon. Instead of Joseph Koch—the German Democrat who was named for the Marine Court—the name of Charles Goepp, a German Republican, was substituted, and in place of Mr. Traphagen for Surrogate Mr. Stephen D. Van Schaick, the present efficient Deputy Surrogate was placed in nomination. Differences having been thus harmonized, the convention was called to order by Hon. John D. Lawson, and among those present were Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton, Gen. Pinckney, Gen. Arthur, William A. Darling, Willard Bullard, ex-Senator Lent, Salem H. Wales, Commissioner Starr, Col. James Foster, Commissioner Bell, Commissioner Stiner, Hon. John D. Lawson, Alderman Cooper, Joel W. Mason, Judge Dittenhoefer, Gen. George H. Sharpe, ex-Fire Commissioner Brackett, Judge White, Charles S. Spencer, Albert Klamroth, Col. Frank E. Howe, Sheridan Shook, Gen. Hall, and others. The calling of the roll was dispensed with, and nominations were at once made for the respective offices with the following result:

For Judge of the Superior Court—Charles F. Sanford.

For Judge of the Common Pleas—Benjamin F. Dunning.

For County Judge—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

For Marine Court—Charles Goepp, and James B. Sheridan.

For Surrogate—Stephen D. Van Schaick.

For Coroner—Moritz Ellinger.

For Aldermen at Large—Oliver P. C. Billings and Jacob Hess.

All of the nominations were carried unanimously.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Before the convention was called to order, and while the Conference Committee was in session, there were numerous calls for speeches from the prominent delegates present, and finally Hon. William A. Darling addressed the meeting. He assured them that the ticket which would be nominated would be worthy of support, and that none would be presented but men who had attained public prominence by reason of their ability and personal integrity. He congratulated them on the happy results of the elections in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska, and asserted that the cheering news he had received from all parts of the State justified him in predicting a glorious victory next November. He referred generally to the respectability of the ticket and the importance of the questions to be determined at the next Legislature, and counseled energy and active endeavors to secure a victory.

Mr. Isaac Dayton briefly spoke to the same purpose, and he was followed by Judge Dittenhoefer, who claimed for the Germans of Ohio the credit of securing the Republican victory.

The convention was called to order by the Chairman, John D. Lawson, and on motion the reading of the minutes and the calling of the roll were dispensed with.

Judge Angel then said: I have a resolution to offer pursuant to the principle of nominating a non-partisan Judiciary embraced in the resolution adopted at our last meeting, and I beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in good faith to the people of the City of New-York, and in the interests of good government and a pure judiciary, the Republican Party of the State of New-York, in convention here assembled, do nominate as their candidate for the high and important position of Justice of the Superior Court Hon. Charles F. Sanford.

The nomination was seconded and adopted with acclamation.

Judge White said: In pursuance of the resolution we passed the last evening, I beg leave to present the name of a gentleman who is well known in our profession, a man of distinguished ability at the bar, and, I may say truthfully, one who will give weight and strength to the party. I nominate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas Benjamin F. Dunning.

The nomination was adopted with cheers.

Gen. George H. Sharpe said: I ask the privilege of the convention to name a candidate for the office of County Judge; and I propose to name for that position Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve. In the late friendly contest that took place between us and our friends in Ireland, we were struck not only by the superiority of the gentlemen that we sent abroad, but also by the general superiority of the gentleman who commanded the team. And when, after his speeches were submitted to the microscopic criticism of the London *Times* and all the other papers abroad, we found that they bore the general mark of superiority which was conceded to them, and when we came to turn to his past history, and study his character, we found out that that reputation was well founded, because he had learned his common sense, and his own expression of it, by the study of common law. Col. Gildersleeve not only represented us in a place where we did not want to be beaten, but he is also to-day one of the best instructed and ablest young men at the New-York Bar. It is a pride to the profession that it was able to send abroad a gentleman so well calculated to meet all classes of European society—so well calculated to impress himself upon the minds of the people abroad. We name him to-day for this place not because he hit the bull's-eye in the great contest with our Irish friends, but because his general character and reputation at the Bar are such as impress us with his ability. I hope that his nomination may be made by acclamation.

The nomination was adopted with cheers.

Col. Charles S. Spencer said: There is, Sir, in the Surrogate's office in this County a quiet, unassuming gentlemen occupying a position next in responsibility to that of the Surrogate himself; a gentleman perfectly familiar with all the rules and laws relating to the administration of the office, and with an experience that has ripened by a faithful attention to those duties for many years. I believe, when I make the nomination that I am about to make, that it will meet with a cheerful and hearty response by this convention, and that it will be indorsed by the people. I nominate for the office of Surrogate, Stephen D. Van Schaick.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney said: In the spirit of the resolution we adopted in reference to the Judiciary, I beg leave to place in nomination for Justices of the Marine Court, James B. Sheridan and Charles Goepp. I have been desired also to present to the convention the name of a gentleman who may be called upon to sit on our dead bodies when found dead, or bury Tammany Hall after it is killed by this election. I nominate for Coroner Moritz Ellinger.

The convention adopted the nominations.

Gen. Arthur said: I desire to place in nomination for Alderman a gentleman who has already done honor to the Republican Party and the citizens of New-York in the discharge of the duties of that office. I refer to a gentleman who resides in my own district, and whose name I am proud to present to you for renomination, and who, I believe, would receive the individual vote of every gentleman in this convention. I refer to Oliver P. C. Billings.

Mr. Salem H. Wales also nominated a candidate for Alderman, one who was a Republican true and faithful in every respect, and who would receive the hearty indorsement of all Republicans. He nominated Jacob Hess for the office of Alderman.

Both nominations were unanimously adopted, and after passing a resolution directing the Secretaries to notify the nominees of the action of the convention, the meeting adjourned sine die.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Charles F. Sanford, nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1827. He entered Yale College in 1843, and after completing the regular course of studies, received his diploma in 1847. Shortly after graduation he entered the Yale Law School, and after devoting a year to the study of law in the latter institution, came to this City and entered the offices of J. Prescott Hall, Charles E. Butler, and William M. Evarts. The subsequent three years were devoted to the prosecution of his legal studies. Having been admitted to the Bar in 1851, he commenced practice in the beginning of the following year. On the 1st of January, 1863, he became associated as partner with the late Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, a connection which was amicably continued until the latter's elevation to the bench in January, 1868. Latterly Mr. Sanford has occupied the position of senior member of the law firm of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff. Mr. Sanford has never been actively identified with any political organization or held any political office.

Benjamin F. Dunning, nominated for the Court of Common Pleas, has been for a number of years a leading lawyer in this City. He was formerly a partner of Charles O'Conor, and also of Judge Fullerton, and bears the highest character for ability and integrity. He is a native of this State, and has never taken any active part in politics.

Col. Henry Alger Gildersleeve, the nominee for County Judge, was born in Dutchess County, near Poughkeepsie, Aug. 1, 1840. His father was a farmer and sent his son to the district school. In July, 1862, young Gildersleeve recruited a company for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Volunteers, and in the following October Mr. Gildersleeve was commissioned Captain. He served in various capacities throughout the war, and retired at its close with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in Georgia and the Carolinas." In the Fall of 1865 he entered Columbia College Law School, and graduated in 1866. He was at once admitted to the Bar, and has practiced law in this City ever since. As is well known, he has achieved considerable celebrity as a rifleman. He has never held any political office.

Charles Goepp, nominated for the Marine Court, is a leading German lawyer, and a graduate of a German university. In politics he is a Republican. He came to this City some years ago from Eastern Pennsylvania, and was formerly a partner of Frederick Kopp, a prominent German lawyer. His nomination will give much satisfaction to the German Republicans of the City.

Mr. James B. Sheridan, another of the nominees for Marine Court, is a gentleman of culture and literary pretensions, and has been for several years stenographer of the Superior Court. He has been admitted to the Bar, but is not actively engaged in the practice of the legal profession, preferring his old occupation as short-hand writer. During the war he was a Union Democrat and served in the Army with credit, attaining the rank of Colonel. He is a native of this City, is very popular with the respectable Irish voters, and in politics is an Independent Democrat.

Mr. Stephen D. Van Schaick, who has received the nomination for the office of Surrogate, practically fills that office at present. He is now, and has been for several years, Deputy Surrogate, and in that capacity has performed much of the work appertaining to the office. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, and in politics is a Republican.

Moritz Ellinger, the nominee for Coroner, was born in 1830 in Bavaria, where he received a very thorough education. He is an accomplished linguist, being familiar with the Oriental and modern languages. He came to America in 1854 and began his mercantile career as an importer of ancient classical works. In 1868 he founded the *Jewish Times*, an influential Jewish journal. He was always a bitter opponent of Tammany Hall, and by his influence on several recent occasions successfully defeated the nominations of that organization. In 1871 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, and ran against Fernando Wood. In 1874 he occupied the position of Chairman of the German County Convention, and through his influence aided in securing the election of Patrick H. Jones over Hayes, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Ellinger is a member of many of the more prominent literary societies of the City, and at present fills a clerkship in the office of the Collector of Assessments.

The two gentlemen nominated for Aldermen at Large are already well and favorably known. Mr. Billings is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Hess is the member of Assembly from the Twentieth District.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Westchester County held their County Convention at White Plains yesterday. The attendance of delegates was quite large, and the proceedings enthusiastic. Senator Robertson called the convention to order and proposed Hon. Amherst Wight, Jr., for Chairman. After the usual examination of credentials of delegates, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

Mr. Isaac B. Noxon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Sing Sing and Secretary of Sing Sing Savings Bank, was proposed for County Treasurer, and his nomination was made unanimous. A committee consisting of D. W. Travis, D. O. Bradley, and James Williamson was appointed to wait upon Mr. Noxon and inform him of his nomination, and in case he should decline the nomination, to select a new candidate for the office.

The other nominations made were as follows: For Superintendent of the Poor, Gilbert T. Davis, of Greenburg; for Coroners, Dr. John E. Mattocks, of Sing Sing; Henry S. Myers, of Yonkers, and William H. Boyd, of Rye; for Justice of Sessions, Myron B. Silkman, of Bedford.

The chair then appointed the County Committee for the ensuing year as follows: William H. Robertson, D. O. Bradley, M. F. Rowe, C. Barnard, James Williamson, and A. D. Dunbar.

LOCAL POLITICS.

John Fox, present Senator from the Fourth District, was renominated for the Senate by the Democratic Convention of that District last evening.

The Sixth Senatorial District Convention (Democratic) met last evening at No. 98 Avenue C, and on motion of Mr. E. D. Gale, seconded by Coroner Woltman and others, unanimously nominated Mr. James Daly for State Senator, by acclamation.

The Republican conventions for nominating candidates for member of Assembly for the Second District of Westchester County, a School Commissioner for the Second District, and also the Senatorial Convention, will be held at Tarrytown on Monday, 25th inst.

The Third Judicial District Republican Convention met last night at the Bleecker Building, in Bleecker street, and adjourned without making a nomination until next Monday night. Austin Leake, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and George W. Parker, of the Ninth, are the prominent candidates.

About one hundred German-American citizens of the Eighth Assembly District met last night at No. 114 Allen street and nominated Mr. Frederick Gugel as their candidate for Assembly. Resolutions were adopted to invite every German-American in the Eighth Assembly District to unite in opposing the rule of Tammany.

The Republican Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District held a largely attended meeting last evening at Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-fourth street. Addresses were delivered by Col. Lambert, Gen. Thorpe, and other well-known speakers. A glee club was also present and sang several excellent campaign songs.

The Fifth Senatorial Democratic Convention met last night at No. 71 West Fourth street. Henry A. Gumbleton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, on behalf of his delegation, cast the vote of the Fifth Assembly District as a unit for Sidney P. Nichols. The other delegations also cast their votes for Nichols, with the exception of that of the Seventh Assembly District, one member of which recorded his vote in favor of Col. Frederick A. Conkling. On motion the name of Col. Conkling was withdrawn, and the nomination of Mr. Nichols made unanimous.

The Richmond County local nominations are now complete, and are as follows: Kneeland S. Townsend, of Southfield, Republican, for Assembly, against John Decker, of Northfield, Democrat; Tompkins Westervelt, of Castleton, Republican, for County Judge and Surrogate, against Sidney F. Rawson, of Northfield, Democrat; W. Vack Conner, of Southfield, Republican, for County Clerk, against John H. Van Clief, Jr., of Northfield, Democrat; Rev. Dr. Brownlee, of Northfield, Republican, for School Commissioner, against Charles H. King, of Middletown, Democrat; A. E. Corson, Republican, for Superintendent of the Poor, against David R. Decker, Democrat; Crowell Conner, Republican, for Coroner, against George W. Hubbard, Democrat; R. W. Golder, Republican, for Justice of Sessions, against George W. Middlebrook, Democrat.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Third Senatorial District Republican Convention met yesterday, in Brooklyn, Mr. A. W. Gleason presiding. After the names of Mr. John F. Henry, J. Carson Brevoort, and Mr. Philip A. Crooke had been placed in nomination, and subsequently withdrawn, it was agreed to appoint a committee of one delegate from each ward and county town to consult as to the selection of a candidate, the committee to report at a meeting to be held on Tuesday next. The district is strongly Democratic, and the object of the adjournment is to select, if possible, a candidate with sufficient strength to beat John C. Jacobs.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Second Senatorial District Republican Convention met at 8 o'clock yesterday evening in Sawyer's Hall, Brooklyn, and was called to order by W. G. Lowe, and R. B. Sedgewick and J. R. Brown were elected permanent Secretaries. After some informal balloting, Mr. William Richardson was unanimously nominated, and a committee was appointed to wait on him and inform him of the fact. Upon the return of the committee Mr. Richardson was introduced, and made a brief speech accepting the nomination, and thanking the convention for the confidence reposed in him. At the close of the address the convention adjourned.

WHAT CAME OF A COMPLIMENTARY (TAMMANY) NOMINATION.

The Tammany Senatorial Convention for the Eighth District met last evening at Brevoort Hall in East Fifty-fourth street. Every delegate was present, with instructions in his pocket from John Kelly to first tender a complimentary nomination to Hugh H. Moore, the present Senator, who would, of course, decline, and then nominate George B. Wheeler. In pursuance of this programme Moore was tendered the complimentary nomination, and a committee appointed from the Twenty-first Assembly delegation to wait upon Mr. Moore and inform him of the honor which had been offered him. The committee left the hall and went around the corner, also according to programme; but shortly afterward returned with the startling information that Moore could not be found. A scene of consternation ensued, during which the Chairman declared that the convention stood adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

The silver bullion which is now being received at the Philadelphia Mint for parting, is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine, in Nevada, and contains forty per cent. of gold, fifty per cent. of silver, and ten per cent. of base metal. The bullion is known as the dore, or silver containing gold. The mint is supplied with bullion as rapidly as is required for coinage purposes. In addition, the Assay Office in New-York supplies the mint with fine silver sufficient to insure a coinage of $1,000,000 per month in subsidiary silver coin. The standard fineness of the coin is made of 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of pure copper alloy. The law of 1873 has somewhat increased the weight of the subsidiary coin, so that the coins at present issued are a trifle heavier than the coin issued prior to the 1st of April, 1873, and are made to correspond in weight with the French coin. At present the subsidiary coins now issued are the half dollar, quarter dollar, twenty-cent piece, and dime. The half dollar weighs 192.9 grains. This piece formerly weighed 192 grains. The quarter dollar now weighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed 96 grains. The new twenty-five-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 grains; the latter formerly weighed 38.04 grains. These are the only silver coins authorized excepting the trade-dollar, which is a commercial piece, and weighs 420 grains. Since the 1st of last January there has been issued from the Mint in Philadelphia between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in subsidiary silver coin. This coin has been transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, where it will remain until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to commence the work of redemption. It is stated by the Chief Coiner, Col. Snowden, that if the Mint was worked to its fullest capacity it would turn out $50,000 in small silver coin per diem. During last month the mints at San Francisco and Carson coined over 1,000,000 pieces of the twenty-cent coint.

"EDUCATED NATIVES."

A native gentleman writes to the *Friend of India* from Behar: "I asked an opulent zemindar the other day, 'Why don't you educate your son, instead of loading him with ornaments as a temptation to some ruffian to murder him?' With a grave face he told me that his nephew had learned to read and write, and was looked upon as a learned young man in the village; but he died of small-pox, and the same coincidence having occurred in his uncle's family, it is now settled once for all that 'learning in our family is inauspicious, and brings adversity and death.' It is the fact that nothing will induce any member of this family to learn. 'Do we not see hundreds of educated men,' added he, 'absolutely starving, while ignorant men are enjoying ease and comfort? Besides, learning unfits a man of our clan to follow his walk of life, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred learning makes a man good for nothing.'"

FRENCH CURRENCY.

We observe, says the London *Economist*, from the long and able report of M. Wolowski, in the name of the Commission on the Budget of 1876, that one of M. Say's proposals in the Finance law fixes definitely the date of the return to specie payments. It is to be the 1st of January, 1878. That was the intention to be gathered from the language of M. Say's report, but the proposal is distinctly embodied in the Project law, as follows: "Article 25.—When the advance to the State by the Bank of France, in virtue of the laws of June 20, 1871, and Aug. 4, 1874, have been reduced to £12,000,000, article 2 of the law of Aug. 12, 1870, will be and will remain abrogated, and the notes of the Bank of France will be payable on demand." The date, according to the programme now arranged for repaying the bank, when the debt to it will have been reduced to £12,000,000, is the 1st of January, 1878, and that is accordingly the date proposed. But if, as seems not improbable, from the growing surplus of revenue in France, the repayments to the bank are made sooner, specie payments may be resumed in advance of this date. The amount of the debt to the bank, by the payments within the last week or two, is already reduced to about £24,000,000.

If your throat feels sore or uncomfortable, use promptly Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

COX—BROWN.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wildwood, South Orange, N. J. by Rev. Henry V. Degen, assisted by Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., MARK T. COX and EMILY M., daughter of Andrew A. Brown.

CUSHING—CLANNON.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875, by Rev. J. L. Danner, GEO. W. B. CUSHING to JULIET, youngest daughter of the late Simon Clannon, both of East Orange, N. J.

DAVIS—FRELINGHUYSEN.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875, at the North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Charles E Hart, JOHN DAVIS, of Washington, D. C., to SARAH HELEN, youngest daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen.

DICKINSON—WAGSTAFF.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Thomas H. Sill, HOWARD C. DICKINSON and AGNES, daughter of David Wagstaff.

HOTCHKISS—WINANT.—Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Reiyea, JAMES W. HOTCHKISS, of Rochester, N. Y., to MARIETTA, daughter of J. J. Winant, Rossville, Staten Island.

MAYO—BUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Capt. THOMAS MAYO, to ELIZABETH F., third daughter of the late Nelson Bush, all of Greenwich.

MEEKER—ABEL.—At Boonton, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875, by Rev. J. W. Wood, of Allentown, Penn., GEORGE D. MEEKER, of Succasunna, N. J., to CORNELIA M., daughter of John S. Abel, of Boonton.

SALISBURY—LUM.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875, by Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., WILLIAM J. SALISBURY and GERTRUDE, daughter of Charles E. Lum.

WHITEHEAD—DUNCAN.—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. H. E. Duncan, D. D., and Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., FRANK D. WHITEHEAD to MARTHA LOUISA, daughter of William A. Duncan.

WRIGHT—CURTIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. S. T. Burchard, EMORY A. WRIGHT and EMILY A. CURTIS, all of New-York City.

PENFIELD—HARVEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. S. H. Virgin, E. ZINA PENFIELD to ALICE, daughter of Wheelock N. Harvey, all of this City.

DIED.

BACHE.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, No. 103 East 40th st., ROSABELLA, widow of James T. Bache.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington av. and 35th st.

BELMONT.—On Friday, Oct. 15, JANE PAULINE, daughter of August and Caroline S. Belmont, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIGGAM.—In this City, of pleuro-pneumonia, on Friday morning, Oct. 15, 1875, AGNES, widow of Hamilton Biggam, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 253 West 51st st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

BOSTWICK.—At South Dover, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 14, ELIZABETH BAILEY, widow of the late Milton Bostwick, of New-York City.

Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove, on Saturday, Oct. 16, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

BYRDSALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock, Mr. F. W. BYRDSALL, in the 78th year of his age.

Friends and relatives, and members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 310 East 19th st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Oct. 13, CHARLES BULKLEY, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., Friday, Oct. 15, 1875, JANE ANN KINGSLAND, wife of Robert Campbell, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 18, from her late residence, at 1:30 o'clock, and from the First Reformed Church at 2 o'clock. New-Jersey Midland trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 12:30.

CROOKE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 40 West 46th st., CHARLES CROOKE, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, Oct. 15, at her residence in Newark, N. J., ELIZABETH WOLCOTT, widow of John P. Jackson, and daughter of the late Frederick Wolcott, of Litchfield, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON.—At Annandale-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 14, in the 75th year of her age, MARY WILLIAMSON, widow of Francis Upton Johnston, M. D., of this City.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St James' Church, Hyde Park, New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

KNIGHT.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, SARAH H., wife of Johnston Knight and eldest daughter of Joseph P. Quin.

Services will be held at 11:30 A. M., and funeral will take place at 1 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 18, from No. 16 West 9th st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOVELAND.—At his residence, No. 40 Bank st., on the 14th inst., OLIVER LOVELAND, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington Square M. E. Church, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

PHELPS.—At Mount Mansfield, town of Stowe, Vt., on the 5th of August last, HENRY D. PHELPS, aged 65 years, formerly of this City.

STEVENSON.—Oct. 15, after a lingering illness, ANDREW STEVENSON, Jr., second son of Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 314 West 30th st., on Monday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock.

SWEETSER.—On the 14th inst., in this City, WILLIAM SWEETSER, M. D., in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services will be performed at his late residence, No. 252 West 21st st., on Monday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VALLEAU.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Samuel Valleau, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Third Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 1:30 o'clock.

WALTER.—On the 13th inst., EMILE, daughter of Ellwood Walter, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Seventh Day, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

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You have made three unsuccessful attempts to rob my store. I will give a handsome reward for the capture of one or more of the burglars who attempted to rob my place on Friday morning by first attempting to cut through the rear wall of Grace Church, and after failing in that locality trying the side wall of my house by removing a part of the brickwork. Now this is to warn all burglars that if they succeed in getting inside of my premises they will surely be shot at sight, as I am fully prepared to give them a Van Bruut reception.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 3 and 11:30 A. M.
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FOR NOVEMBER, 1875.
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PUBLISH THIS DAY (OCT. 16.)
THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:

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* * * This magnificent volume may be justly characterized as one of the most valuable, elaborate, and deeply interesting works yet published on modern Spain. It contains a minute and vivid description of nearly every object of historical and romantic interest, which richly abound in that delightful country, famous for knightly adventure, romance, and song. The text is largely interspersed with sprightly proverbs and choice extracts from rare legendary ballads and poems, illustrative of Spanish history, valor, and gallantry. The numerous superb illustrations, by M. Gustave Dore exhibit, with marvelous fidelity and picturesque beauty, the majestic scenery and grand architecture of the country, the lively manners, piquant dress, and singular customs of its romantic people. Indeed, no labor or expense has been spared to render this sumptuous volume the most beautiful, interesting, and valuable publication, in a literary and artistic point of view, that has ever appeared.

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POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE Republican Central Committee will recive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 22, 1875. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations. ED. WERTHEIMER, Chairman.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Windolph's Hall, No. 346 8th av., between 27th and 28th sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers. All are invited to come.
KNOX McAFEE, President.
D. P. VANATTEN, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting will be held in Germania Hall, No. 200 3d av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.
THOMAS McDOWELL,
Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Of the six sales noticed for yesterday, Friday, Oct. 15, at the Exchange, only one was consummated, namely, one lot, 25 by 100, on east Seventy-fourth street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, sold by E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, for $1,800 to J. B. Leavitt.

The remaining auctions were disposed of as follows: Sale by Lawrence & Co., of four lots on east One Hundred and Fourteenth street, west of Fourth avenue, adjourned to Nov. 9; sale by same firm of a house and lot on Third avenue, north of Eighty-eighth street, adjourned indefinitely; sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on east Sixty-fifth street, east of Second avenue, adjourned to Nov. 15; sale by same auctioneer of four lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Eightieth street, adjourned to Nov. 23, and sale by Oliver Bryan of West Farms property, adjoining the Barretto Estate, adjourned to Dec. 15.

For Wednesday of next week a very important auction is announced in the sale by A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Griffith Rowe and the executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased, of 120 extraordinarily choice and well-elected up-town lots. Jere. Johnson, Jr., will also offer for sale at auction, on Thursday of next week, at Yonkers, Westchester County, 300 valuable lots, and Benjamin W. Hitchcock, on the same day, at Flushing, Long Island, will sell twenty-five lots. These sales are all worthy the attention of capitalists.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Three sales are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, viz.:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd. Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 973 First avenue, west side, 75.8 feet south of Fifty-fourth st.

By John H. Wilson, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, on East Sixty-first street, south side, 80 feet west of Lexington avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, East 74th st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A; 25x102.2	$1,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

76th st., n. s., 620 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x102.2; Nathaniel Swift and wife to Aimena Swift	$1,500
76th st., n. s., same property; Jonathan Swift to Nathaniel Swift	1,500
6th st., n. s., 200.5 ft. e. of 1st av., 21.10½x90; Emil Furer and wife to Maria E. Rieffel	nom.
7th av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 18th st., 23x60; John Franz and wife to Margaret Roeder	nom.
74th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Louis Zeimer and wife to Pauline Neustaedter	42,000
157, lot No., (part of,) on Map of Village of Morrisania; John J. Ferdon to Sarah McClelan	500
113th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11; Maria L. Schull and husband to Christian Lenherr	12,000
71st st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A., 204.4x100 to 72d st.; also 72d st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Pauline Neustaedter to Louis Zeimer	36,000
80th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x98.9; Hugh J. Hastings and wife to Mary W. Ward	nom
81st st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9; William Whitewright to Sarah A. Sanchez	15,500
Berrian av., s. e. s., Twenty-fourth Ward; Louisa K. Fuller and husband to Daniel R. Kendall	1,050
62d st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 9th av., 60.3x20; William Bedell and wife to William Irving	18,000
6th st., n. s., 200.5 ft. e. of 1st av., 21.10½x90.10; Augustus J. Reifel to Emil Furer	nom
78th st., s. s., 317.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 12.6x102.2; Susan Bready to Gustav A. Flach	6,000
Washington av., n. w. s., 98 ft. n. w. of 7th st., Twenty-third Ward, 48x150; Silas D. Gifford to John J. Ferdon	4,000
Madison av., e. s., 25.4¼ ft. n. of 34th st., 24.0¼x100, (⅓ part of;) Ann F. Damon to Charlotta A. Damon	23,028
Madison av., same property, (⅓ part of;) Ann F. Damon to Terisita Damon	23 023
12th av., n. e. corner of 129th st. and Manhattan triangle, 78.11x78x159.5½; Howard W. Coates to J. R. Brown	nom.
Same property; Alonzo R. Hamilton to Howard W. Coates	nom.
8th av., w. s., Nos. 896 and 898, (leasehold;) Henry E. Cook to Benjamin N. Disbrow	350

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 415 8th av., store and basement, 1 year and 6 months; Louis Straup to William H. Holmes	$1,500
No. 413 8th av., store and basement, 3 years from May 1, 1874; Morris Taylor to William D. Homes	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

IN THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE real estate market a judicious valuation of property by a THOROUGH EXPERT for the purposes of EXCHANGE or for the DIVISION and settlement of estates is particularly called for. The subscriber, as an old and experienced expert, is prepared to act as APPRAISER in cases now so much needed.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker, No. 9 Pine st.

WEST 57TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new four-story brown-stone house, No. 5 West 57th st., 150 feet from 5th av., 25x66 feet and 34 feet extension; built by Duggin & Crossman, and one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York; this is the best located house off of 5th av., and on the only wide street between 42d st. and the Park. Apply on premises.

NO. 234 MADISON AV.—A NEW PLAIN, SUBstantially built full-size four-story brown-stone house; a decided bargain; with possession; admirably planned; cabinet finish; latest improvements; elegant mirrors; open 9 to 4.

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FOR SALE ON MADISON AV.—AN EXTRA wide house, near 34th st., west side; price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

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FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

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A MODERN-BUILT, FINELY-LOCATED, superbly-finished and furnished, full-size, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house (fifteen rooms in good order) No. 319 West 32d st.; rent, $1,200 per year.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN DESIRES to let, furnished, for six months or longer, a convenient three-story house, located in 31st st., near 4th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A NICE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house; rent $100 per month. Apply on premises, No. 139 East 52d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, IN PERFECT ORDER.—Suitable for a large family. For particulars apply at No. 24 West 37th st.

TO LET LOW TO GOOD TENANT—BROWN-stone house No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FROM NOV. 1, AN APARTMENT IN "The Albany," Broadway and 52d st. Apply by letter to owners, care of Janitor, 52d st. entrance.

WINTER IN THE SOUTH.—FURNISHED houses to rent at Aiken, S. C. Call on C. H. OLIVER, 162 Broadway, or address S. OTT, Aiken, S. C.

TO LET—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FLATS ON THE corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises, or of A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

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OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
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These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 3d avs. and 30th and 88th sts. Price not to exceed $15,000; cash $10,000. Address, with particulars, FISHER, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON OR NEAR TO 5TH OR Madison av.; part payment in an elegant country seat on the Sound. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

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CHARLES E. WHITE,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AGENT FOR ESTATES,

NO. 4 PARK PLACE,

ENTIRE CHARGE AND MANAGEMENT TAKEN OF PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, AND HARLEM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTING RENTS, PAYING TAXES, INSURANCE, ASSESSMENTS, REPAIRS, &c.

NEW-YORK, October, 1875.

To owners of real estate, Executors and Trustees of estates, &c:

I take this method of addressing you, soliciting your patronage in business pertaining to real estate.

Having been engaged in the Real Estate business for a number of years, confining myself more particularly to those branches of the business which I have made a specialty, I feel fully justified and warranted in making the assertion that I am both able and competent to take the entire charge and management of all and any property you may feel disposed at any time to place under my care, and to conduct the same to your utmost satisfaction.

I make a specialty of taking full and entire charge and management of property in this City, Brooklyn, and Harlem; give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., and attending to all matters in connection with the repairs to property. I have adopted the plan of always, and in all cases, (unless too trivial,) of having estimates made for all work and repairs needed, and submitting the same to my patrons for their consideration and approval before awarding the contract, which, in my estimation, is the only proper and correct way, especially where the amount is at all large; and also of always endeavoring to adjust to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, the numerous little difficulties that are continually arising in connection with the care of real estate, thereby relieving owners of all annoyance and trouble.

My references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City I shall be pleased to furnish them upon request. Should you require the services of an agent at any time I shall be most happy to call upon you or have you call at my office.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES E. WHITE.

Extract from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, 1875.

THE CARE OF REAL ESTATE.

HOW TO ESCAPE ITS PERPLEXITIES.

In times of stringency real estate often becomes very heavy. Tenants are troublesome; some clear out at short notice, or no notice at all; others are delinquent almost beyond endurance, presenting the question, "Shall these people be ejected at once; in hopes of securing better, with a chance that the property will afterward remain unoccupied?" It not this, the landlord is often called gravely to consider, "What concession is it advisable to make, or how far am I warranted in heeding applications for repairs or improvements?" These, and a thousand other questions like them, might well drive many a landlord to destruction. In truth, few who own real property to any considerable extent, attempt to give it immediate personal attention. The cares and demands which inevitably arise require "professional treatment." They are too complicated and exacting for the man of ordinary mental calibre, unless, all other business being laid aside, he makes this particular subject a specialty. The single matter of looking after assessments, watching the tax bills, &c., makes large demands on time and patience. Then as to insurance, if constant vigilance is not observed as to renewals, form of policy, &c., the owner of buildings may pick up the newspaper any day to find himself ruined. For these and other reasons the heavy tax-payer generally finds that he must employ an agent. This resource is almost inevitable. But here new troubles arise, perplexities increase, the situation is aggravated. At least this is often the sorrowful experience. The agent is observed to be running up bills with all sorts of mechanics, for the sake of "commissions," or, if not this, he is a little tricky in his collections and payments. In a thousand ways, money slips through his fingers, so that the investment nets a paltry percentage. What shall be done? Occasionally a smart lawyer, with his assistants, can help the wretched man out of the slough, but here again expenses roll up with new terrors. Possibly the miserable owner finds that he must go to Europe for his health, or go into the country, or retire in some other way. Still a sort of avenging Nemesis ever pursues, and no rest comes this side of the grave. In an emergency like this, a gentleman standing high in business circles, who is familiar with transactions of all sorts connected with real estate, and possessing those two essential requisites, integrity and capacity, comes to the rescue. We refer to CHARLES E. WHITE, real estate broker, agent for estates, No. 4 PARK PLACE, whose success in the various departments of his profession is the surest guarantee of his attention to the best interests of his patrons. "Careful, judicious, economical," is the motto under which he conducts whatever may be intrusted to his management; and all who are seeking a trustworthy "Agent for Estates," and would place the care of their property in all its details in well-tried hands, will do well to call on Mr. White. Renting, collecting, paying of taxes, and all matters of insurance a specialty.

References: Cyrus Curtis, Esq.; L. N. Fuller, Esq.; William H. Arnoux, Esq., and others, including gentlemen who intrust to Mr. White extensive and valuable interests, sometimes confiding to his management properties which are not seen by the owner for years in succession.

Extract from the New-York Evening Mail, 1875.

NEWS FOR REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Part of the bother attending the ownership of real estate in this City is to find a competent and trustworthy agent to look after it—to see to its renting, the collection of the rents, its taxes, insurance, assessments, &c. When real estate owners discover an agent of this kind, on whom they find they can rely, they grapple to him with hooks of steel and stick closer to him than a brother. Many persons, therefore, may thank us for calling attention to Mr. CHARLES E. WHITE, of NO. 4 PARK PLACE, who makes a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, saving owners all annoyance and anxiety about their taxes, insurances, assessments, repairs, and all those thousand and one things which make the majority of house owners with us long to flee away to that land where there is no real estate. Mr. White's references are of the highest, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he pursues a business of great importance to this community.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, TWO places, with grounds attached, in the village of Hyde Park, on the Hudson. Inquire of WILLIAM MOIR, Executor, 23d st. and 6th av., or JOHN FORSYTH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices; several shore fronts. Address J. M. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

QUICK TRANSIT SURE.

WESTCHESTER TO THE FRONT.

GREAT RAILROAD OPENED.

GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL.

Fête Champêtre, Music, Harrison, Collation, and Balloon Ascension.

MEMORABLE EVENT.

300 CHOICE LOTS AND PLOTS

on Saw Mill Valley, Boulevard, Arlington, Clarendon, Beakeley avs., Division and Fairmount sts., in NORTH YONKERS,

adjacent to the station of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, at unreserved auction,

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1875,

at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises.

First results of quick transit; first sale of lots on the new railroad; first step in the new revival; first opportunity to secure lots at primitive prices before speculation and improvement quadruple their value. Citizens of Yonkers, be wise.

SALE ABSOLUTE—TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

Prof. HARRISON'S inimitable eccentricities.

Prof. FISHER, the most daring aerial gymnast in the world, in his terrific balloon ascension.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

For free tickets on regular train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M., to connect with special train on New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, maps, and further information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, opposite new Post Office, New-York, or to WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Civil Engineer, Yonkers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS on

3D AV., 4TH OR PARK AV.

5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

6TH AV., above CENTRAL PARK.

57th, 58th, 63d, 64th, 70th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 88th 126th, 127th, and 140th sts.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,

And of the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased.

The above sale comprises the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, ready for improvement.

WILL BE SOLD.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, on THURSDAY, OCT. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

WEST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 308 West 58th st., south side, 142 feet west of 8th av. House 54 feet deep, contains modern improvements, newly painted and frescoed.

WEST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 404 West 58th st., south side, 100 feet west of 9th av.

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 200 feet west of 8th av.

NINTH AVENUE.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot north-east corner of 9th av. and 62d st. House contains modern improvements, hard-wood finish.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—The lease of the plot of land 50x100 feet, on west side of 8th av., 50 feet south of 58th st., on the front of which are two-story brick stores and dwellings and a two-story brick building on the rear. Lease has six years to run from May, 1875, at $1,400, ground rent and taxes.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT DWELLING AND LOT, south-west corner Fifth av. and 44th st., and STABLE, NO. 12 WEST 44TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.

Sale by order of Executor of WILLIAM S. BLACKINTON, deceased.

FIFTH AVENUE—The elegant and extra wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 528 5th av., south-western corner 44th st. The house is 28.4 x70 feet, and butler's pantry extension, 12.6x12.6 feet, first-class in every respect, built by John H. Sherwood, Esq., and is in superb order, having been overhauled at a large expense during past Summer; lot 28.4x125 feet.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET—The first-class three-story brick stable, No. 12 West 44th st., just west of 5th av.; stable is 25x70 feet, eight stalls, carriage, harness, and coachman's rooms; lot 25x100.5. Terms at sale.

For Maps and Permits to view the house, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

AT AUCTION.—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE business centre of Flushing, Main and Amity sts., (Leggett Estate), THURSDAY, Oct. 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close our contract with the executors. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, twenty-three and a third per cent. on Oct. 28, and balance on five and ten years if desired, the executors preferring mortgages on the property to cash payments. These lots are better for investment than deposits in any savings bank, and, as the times are hard, visitors may expect a chance for great bargains. One hundred and three trains daily to Flushing (every half hour), fare 7½ cents by two railroads. Seventeen dwellings, stores, and church built on same block within ten months past. Fare so cheap, no passes. For maps, apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 Third av., corner 26th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV. AND 43D ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Salesroom, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 M., the four-story high-stoop Mansard-roof brown-stone house No. 414 [illegible]ington av., south-west corner 43d st. On rear of [illegible] brick stable, with two entrances to house. The [illegible] all the modern improvements, including gas-fix[illegible] large mirror in parlor. The situation (near Grand Central Depot) makes this property most desirable for a restaurant and boarding-house. Maps at No. 9 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or for a party of gentlemen; disposition cheerful, and capable of promoting comfort in a home; references exchanged. Address E. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting; can do all or either work; is a good seamstress; runs several machines, &c.; really wants a steady home, and will go to the country; is obliging; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do chamber-work or waiting. Call or address M. J., No. 155 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and to assist in washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Address C. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and fine washing; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an English Protestant person, as chamber-maid or house-work, or will take care of children; willing and obliging; City or country. Call for two days at No. 216 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work alone or take care of grown children; four years' City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant English girl as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address 210 West 36th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 36 East 32d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; salary not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 200 East 30th st.

COOK — HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants: one is a capable cook and can do all her duties well, the other is a tidy, active, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and house-maid; for City or country; they have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a capable colored woman; is a good sober, steady, reliable woman; for City or country; is capable cook, and can also wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ABLE CANADIAN WOMAN, clean and competent, as first-class cook in a private family; has good reference, and is just what she advertises for; ready for a place at once; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters, with good reference, to cook, wash, iron, &c.; will do family work together; youngest an excellent chamber-maid and waitress, and both are strong, able girls; would not object to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A FIRST-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl; for City or country; competent and used to all kinds house-work; with good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy German girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good at washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, who is competent to fulfill all the duties of cook for a private or public capacity; City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (ENGLISH Protestant) in a private family; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th st., front house, second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, American, and English cooking, desserts, entrées, hot and cold dishes, bones and lards; best of reference. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will do the entire washing of a small private family. Address B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking; City or country; can give reliable references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good pastry and bread baker; would do coarse washing in a small family; City reference given. Address M. W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, meats, boning, larding, fancy cooking, side dishes; reference from highest families in City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking, and is a first-class baker and pastry cook; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands cooking; will do the coarse washing if required; is trustworthy; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 244 West 35th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; good City reference from last place. Call at 747 3d av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good reference, as thorough cook; understands pastry, soups, meats, &c., for a large boarding-house or private family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND ASsist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address Cook, No. 156 East 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND to do the coarse washing; can do all kinds of American cooking; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—AS A REALLY GOOD COOK AND BAKER, City or country, by a neat, steady, reliable woman, with best of City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, bread, cakes, jellies, desserts of all kinds; City reference. Call at 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Address K. D., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has four years' reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at 306 East 31st st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; will assist with coarse washing if necessary; has best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 208 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and baker; seven years' reference given. Call or address No. 121 Macdougal st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. (SWEDISH;) best City reference. Call at No. 409 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; has the latest Paris styles for Fall and Winter suits; suits made from $8 upward; can furnish machine. Address M. A. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes employment by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing; reference given and work can be seen. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS GOVERNESS and nurse or companion to a lady; ten years' experience. Address E. M. A., Utica, N. Y.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A middle-aged American lady, a position as housekeeper, or companion and nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to go to any of the Southern States. Address Mrs. Waldron, No. 144 Fulton st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH LADY AS housekeeper in a family or hotel; thoroughly acquainted with the household duties; good references furnished. Address French, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl of twenty-two, with excellent City reference; left her place only two weeks; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work, in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general work; a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of a good-sized family or a large washing; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor. Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG girl, about eighteen, to do house-work and make herself generally useful; is smart, active, and tidy; low wages; good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, WILLING, AND good girl, with good references; is very industrious, and understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing nicely; is anxious to get a place; wages moderate. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored girl (Virginian) to do general house-work in this City or Brooklyn; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL FOR general house-work in a small family or attend to children. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; the best of City reference from last place. Call at 115 West 15th st.

KITCHEN-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTBLE woman as kitchen-maid; will assist with the coarse washing; is willing and obliging to be useful; good reference. Call at No. 232 East 49th st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant Swiss girl, speaking French and German, as lady's maid or seamstress, or to take care of grown children and sew. Address O. P., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a lady's maid or seamstress, or take care of one child and sew; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 7th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a real competent laundress; willing to do part of the chamber-work; has two and one-half years' references. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING person, (Protestant preferred,) one willing to assist at chamber-work if required; wages $14. Apply before noon at No. 20 West 37th

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits family washing at her own home; would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 203 East 22d st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED GIRL WOULD LIKE gentlemen's or family's washing at her own house. Call for one week at No. 158 West 15th st., back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands puffing and fluting; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 232 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTS A FEW LADIES' AND gentlemen's fine washing at home, or will go out by the day; best City reference given. Call or address Laundress, No. 233 East 37th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (Norwegian) would take some more washing for families or gentlemen; best reference. Address Miss Hanson, No. 409 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits washing (at her own residence) or go out by the day to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., two flights, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; good reference. Apply at 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST CAPABLE WOMAN AS nurse, either for infant or growing children; can bring it up on the bottle; can furnish doctor and ladies' references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; references first-class; physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 335 West 58th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an invalid lady, or to take care of one or two growing children; is also capable of assisting with housekeeping or sewing; best of City references. Address A. D., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT nurse; will assist with chamber-work and do sewing; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; can care for it from its birth, or larger children; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamber-work; no objection to the country, or to travel for the Winter. Apply at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AND CULTIVATED lady will serve as monthly nurse. Address O. K., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; accustomed to work in first-class establishments; wants to get work in families; can cut and fit and operate on different machines; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 140 West 19th st., in store.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN English person as seamstress, lady's maid, or nursery governess; a Spanish or American family going South preferred. Address for one week Mrs. E. P., No. 168 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, (permanent;) understands dress-making perfectly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SITUATION FOR A WELL-RECOMMENDED North German nursery governess; also, for a number of first-rate servants in every capacity. Call at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; Protestant; is a thorough servant; understands well how to do her work; has best reference from her last place; leaves on account of family going to Europe. Address E. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat young woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding house; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a young German girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 205 West 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; would do a little fine washing if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 845 6th av., in the dress-maker's.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 442 East 25th st., corner 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a good home in a private family as thorough waitress; understands her business; can give good reference from present employer. Call at 456 West 32d st.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in every respect; best of City reference. Call at No. 322 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; has three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., over stationery store. Ring No. 1 bell.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; best City references. Address Windsor Market, Nos. 646 and 648 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; will be disengaged in a few days; has lived six years with his present employer; understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, sober, and trustworthy man; willing to go to the country; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 219 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LIFETIME experience; is a first-class City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses; best of City references given. Call on or address Horgan's harness store, No. 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT; THORoughly understands the care of horses and carriages; careful City driver; excellent groom; understands gardening if required; is willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address for two days B. R., Box 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUSTRIous man, English, aged thirty, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful, good driver and groom; willing and obliging; best of reference. Address T. V., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, ABOUT DISPOSING of her carriage horses, for her coachman whom she can highly recommend, a middle-aged man; willingly disposed. Call on or address Coachman, in private stable, No. 6 East 54th st. until the 19th inst.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FAITHful Protestant man; understands the care of horses and harness; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; moderate wages; best reference. Address Industry, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN who understands the business and the work to be done on a gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, attend to furnace, and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his duties, and can produce references from the best families in the City; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. D., at J. B. Brewster's warerooms, 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MARried Protestant man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; satisfactory City references; is also highly recommended by last employer. Address H., Box Y, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN disengaged as coachman and gardener; care poultry, furnace; can milk if required; quiet and good-tempered; three years' City reference; employer can be seen in the City. Call or address B. F., No. 211 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; eight years' City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address L. L., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; ten years in last place. Call or address J. J. Stittings, No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD vegetable gardener; a careful hand with horses and cows; a handy, useful man on a gentleman's place; has good City reference; Protestant. Address Gardener, Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRST-class gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands both branches in greenhouses and graperies, the care and management of stock; married man, English, no family; would board the hands on the place, &c.; best references. Address B. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; wife as cook or laundress; can come well recommended. Address W., Box 223 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man as groom or coachman; can milk, tend furnace, do plain gardening; will be found generally useful on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; moderate wages; in City or country; good reference. Address D. H., Box No. 325, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A SMART ENGlishman, just landed, age twenty-four, single, as groom or footman; drives tandem or four-in-hand; no objection to the country; well recommended. Address C. M., No. 156 East 30th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; IS willing to make himself useful to his employer; best references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, at the French Office.

JANITOR, VALET, OR WAITER.—BY AN American, aged thirty, in any business; is active willing, strictly temperate, and honest, as janitor, valet, or waiter; has a fair education; and been a long time in business for himself. Address A. Mason, Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY A German, thirty-one years old; six years of mercantile experience in this country; best of references; highest degree of honesty proved by phrenological examination. Address L., Post Office Box No. 4,053 New-York.

PACKER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PACKER OF glass ware. Address Packer, No. 434 7th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; will attend furnace and make himself generally useful in a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address No. 158 West 15th st., back room.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY EIGHTEEN YEARS of age, a place, with board; speaks German and English, and has first-class City references; wages no object if a good place. Address O. H. D., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR PORTER, &c.—BY A REspectable man as night watchman or porter, or in any capacity where trust is required; can be highly recommended for ability, sobriety, industry, and general good conduct. Address T. G. F., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly and is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references from his last employer; either City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family where no Irish Roman Catholics are employed; first-class City reference. Address for two days P. P., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROTestant, in a private family; understands well how to do his work; will be found willing and obliging; has best reference from last place and former employers. Address W. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN in a private family; first-class City references will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the City, and will be highly recommended by his late employer. Address Butler, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS first or second waiter; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address W. L. W., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address A. R., No. 116 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A LADY LEAVING FOR EUrope, for a trustworthy young man as second waiter. Apply at No. 46 Bond st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLEAN AND TIDY GIRL, ABOUT FIFteen years of age, to take care of a baby and assist at light house-work. Apply at the brown house, corner of Clinton av. and Lake st., West Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—GIRL TO POLISH WATCH CASES; must understand the business. Address, with wages wanted, J. D. CROCKER, No. 8 Province court, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDed, as chamber-maid and waitress; $10 a month. Between 10 and 12, at No. 143 West 45th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN IN TIN, copper, sheet iron, &c. Address S. H. ATWATER, Windham, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School. No. 26 West 39th st. Classes commenced Sept. 23. Profs. Labberton, Goodyear, and Mrs. Dr. Studley will begin a course of lectures early in November for advanced pupils.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

NEWBURG (N.Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208, WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 129 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av.

Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements.

Prospectus sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life; perspective. Second year, drawing from life; elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life; composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. Session begins Sept. 20.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.	Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock,	Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,	Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse,	Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No extras.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

LAW SCHOOLS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—Students may enter at 4 P. M. at the Law Library in the University, Washington square. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—
A PARTNER WITH $10,000
to take one-third interest in a well-established manufacturing business located in a large city in New-York State; no agents need answer.
Address
L. & S., Box No. 1,227 Post Office.

$5,000 WANTED WITH A CAPABLE and reliable party as partner in a manufacturing business paying large profits, but requiring extension; a salary paid as consideration in lieu of share in profits if preferred. Address, with real name only, INTEGRITY, New-York Post Office.

WANTED, $8,000.—ANY MAN HAVING THE above amount can secure an excellent home in a first-class hotel at nominal rates and good security for his money; no brokers. Give name, and address to IMMEDIATE, Box No. 161 *Herald* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3
ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27 | SCYTHIA...WED., Nov. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU........Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN........Sat., Oct. 30
MAIN.........Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.........Sat., Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................60 gold.
Steerage.......................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.................Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...........Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.................Wednesday, Nov. 17
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....................Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez...........Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols....................Saturday, Nov. 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16 at 6:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board Friday evening. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
DAKOTA.......................Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.......................Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.......................Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st. WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..................FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
ITALY..................THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.......................Oct. 13.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES and JACMEL:
ATLAS.......................Oct. 15.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA.......................Wednesday, Oct. 13
CHAMPION.......................Saturday, Oct. 16
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
Steam-ship COLON..................Saturday, Oct. 16, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..................Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA..................Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.................Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, Nov. 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.................Tuesday, Oct. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.................20 00
First-class to Albany.................22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.................THURSDAY, Oct. 21
COLUMBUS.................TUESDAY, Nov. 2
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC.................SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.................SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS..........Oct. 14 | INDIANA..........Nov. 4
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 21 | *CITY of BRISTOL..Nov. 11
PENNSYLVANIA....Oct. 28 | OHIO..........Nov. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......Oct. 12 | SWITZERLAND......Oct. 23
NEDERLAND......Nov. 5 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Oct. 12 | STATE OF NEVADA..Oct. 24
VADERLAND......Nov. 5 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASEL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA.................SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
ANCHORIA.................SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
COLOMBO..........Oct. 27 | NAVARINO..........Nov. 17
HINDOO..........Nov. 3 | OTHELLO..........Nov. 24
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.
Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'day, Oct. 13. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 13. 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 14. 2:30 P. M.	Thurs., Oct. 14. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16. 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 16. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 19. 10:00 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 18. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21. 1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 20. 10:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.
First-class passage with cabin berth..................$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth..................2 00
Deck passage..................25
The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M. R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of BELINDA BERGEN, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and MARY, his wife; Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife; Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife; John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York; Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street, in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park and the City of Brooklyn; Mary Elmira Holohan, Anthony Francis Holohan, Henry McDermott, Frank McDermott, Ann Maroney, John Maroney, Francis V. S. Oliver, as Executor of the last will and testament of James T. Holohan, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 14, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o9-law6wS* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—MIGUEL GARCIA, RAMON Garcia, and Andrew Leaman, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS DE LIZARDI, Joseph Javier Lizardi, John Doe, and Richard Roe, fictitiously designated, as their real names are unknown, partners under the firm name of F. De Lizardi & Co., defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents, ($2,215 40,) with interest from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 14, 1875.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the fifteenth day of October, 1875.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o16-law6wS.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES DOOLEY, plaintiff, against SUSAN CANTON and THOMAS M. CANTON, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on same from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September 8, 1875. DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was, on the 8th day of October, 1875, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City of New-York.
DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o9-law6wS No. 51 Chambers street, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GODCHAUD and ISIDOR HIRSCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of November, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 7th October, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o9-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ADAM KLEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To all whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 683 Broad street,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, fronting Reservoir Park, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., either with or without private table. Also, 23d st., fronting Madison square. Particulars with E. J. SHAYLOR, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly; house twenty-seven feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table unexceptionable.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Parties can now make arrangements from now till the 1st for elegantly furnished rooms, (in suites,) with first-class board; references.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT the Turkish bath establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished third floor and other rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board. References.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 26 WEST.—SUNNY, spacious, newly painted and furnished, commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; extra wide house; references.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED and furnished, commodious, front rooms, with private or general table, in first-class, extra wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

A SUITE OF TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, and two single rooms, to let, with board; hotel table. No. 133 West 41st st., near Reservoir square.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, in one of the finest locations in the City; also, accommodations for single gentlemen. No. 53 West 48th st. References.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST., A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for a single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlors of an English basement house; all conveniences, to a family or gentlemen, with liberal table; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, two large connecting ones on third, with or without private table; highest reference. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references required.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms on the second and third floors, with board; the house first-class, and the situation very convenient and desirable.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME FAMILY room; also large room for one or two gentlemen; superior board.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with board; would divide; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD-STORY ROOMS, front, to let, with board; small family and a good home; references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOME fourth-story front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS IN SUITES and separately; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board.

ONE OR TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—FRONT AND BACK rooms on second floor, also a square room on top floor, with board; references. Mrs. N. E. LINSLEY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, sunny room; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st.

HANDSOME ROOM OR ROOMS AND BOARD with a small family at No. 171 West 10th st., to a suitable party wishing quiet home; reference exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED, sunny rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; moderate terms.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO one or two for gentlemen, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

TWO HANDSOME AND PLEASANT SUNNY rooms, with good table, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

NO. 29 WEST 16TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two front third story connecting rooms; also a large back room; references given and required.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS can now be made for the second floor, either en suite or entire, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, back rooms, with board; location central; table good.

NO. 83 LEXINGTON AV.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with rooms and board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

Parlor floor to rent, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—THIRD FLOOR AND single room on fourth, with board; references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms to let, with board.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET, with private table, No. 8 East 32d st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms to let, with board; references.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—A suite of elegant parlors to let, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen only; price $12.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen, from $4 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 213 WEST 21ST ST.—A small private family having a large front room, newly furnished, on third floor, will let it to one or two gentlemen at moderate price; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A VERY HANDSOME suite of furnished rooms, parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room; references exchanged. No. 4 West 14th st.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOME brown-stone house near 5th av.; elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; first-class attendance.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, $30 for gentleman and wife; large room for two gentlemen for $20 per week; house beautifully furnished, and charming neighborhood.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, southern exposure, to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family, at No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SUPERB ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, without board, at No. 21 West 24th st., nearly opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 17 WEST 42D st., have a large square front room on third floor, with all modern improvements; also, hall room on fourth floor; gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED single and double rooms on third and fourth floors to let to gentlemen, without board; fine restaurant second door; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—A FURNISHED FLOOR to let, entire or en suite; also single rooms; bathrooms attached; references.

LARGE, DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM, with private bath, &c., in the apartment house Nos. 220 and 222 5th av.; steam heat.

THREE NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms are offered by a private family to single gentlemen, without board. Call at No. 82 West 12th st.

NO. 34 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms to let for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of three rooms in private family, without board.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on St. Luke's Day, (MONDAY, 18th inst.,) at 8 o'clock P. M.
Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1875.
GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

HITCHCOCK'S NEW THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

Lots of Fun—No Vulgarity.
Only
Moral, Lively Amusement.

Houses filled nightly.

For the week commencing Oct. 11, and SATURDAY Matinée.

Great Minstrel Quartet,
Foster, Canning, Sinclair, and Howard.

The French Twin Sisters.

Miss Romaine, the Queen of Song.

The Empire Children Violinists, Lizzie and Joe, aged four and seven, the wonders of the world, playing the most difficult music (with grace and ease) on the violin.

The great Frank Bell,
Ethiopian Comedian and Orator.

Leo,
The Tumbleronicon.

George Warren, the Champion Banjoist.

Regan Brothers,
The Irish Character Delineators.

☞ Special Notice.—No liquor sold on the premises, it being the intention of the Proprietor to have strictly a first-class entertainment to delight his patrons.

Reserved seats, 50c.; general admission, 25c.; gallery, 15c.; boxes, $4 and $3; seats in boxes, 75c. and $1. Doors open at 7; performance at 8 o'clock.

Grand Family Matinée every SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

Specialty artists should address GEORGE WINSHIP, Stage Director, No. 443 3d av., New-York. Dates always open to first-class performers.

STEINWAY HALL. TITIENS. GODDARD.
THE TITIENS CONCERT.
THIS SATURDAY, OCT. 16, at 1:30,
LAST GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS WILL SING
Grand Finale of Mendelssohn's Opera "Loreley."
Loreley...............Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
English Song, "It was a Dream"......Frederick Cowen
L'Ardita (by general desire)...............Arditi
Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD will play
Sonata in G major, for piano and violin, op. 30, Beethoven, Allegro, Minuetto, Allegretto—Allegro Vivace.
Mme. GODDARD and M. EMILE SAURET.
Grand Fantasia on airs from Massaniello...........Auber
Miss HOFFMAN. TOM KARL. E. SAURET.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor...............MAX MARETZEK
Piano Accompanist...............GEO. W. COLBY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock,
GODDARD PIANO RECITAL.
Brooklyn Academy—TITIENS, Oct. 19.
Reserved seats for matinee, $1 and $2, according to location.
Seats secured at Steinway Hall, 701 and 114 Broadway.

MLLE. TITIENS IN HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH,"
At STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20,
WITH COMBINED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
OF OVER 400 PERFORMERS
of the
CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION,
AND EMINENT SOLO ARTISTS.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 50, $2, and $3. General admission, $1. Can be had at Steinway Hall, ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at 33 Union square.

TITIENS CONCERTS.
The best seats for the Titiens Concerts can be had at the regular price, at the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
This afternoon at 1:30, last performance of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
TO-NIGHT—THE WONDERFUL DUCK.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NEW OPERA TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.
First production of a new Opera-bouffe.
LE CANARD A TROIS BECS.
THE WONDERFUL DUCK.
Performed 500 nights in Paris and London.
The entire Company in the Cast.

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.—SIRS: The increasing demands on the Mount Sinai Hospital, in consequence of the financial depression, together with the inability of a number of former members of the institution to contribute further to its funds, make it necessary to raise money for this deserving institution, which extends its charities to all, without regard to religion or nationality. It has therefore been decided to hold a fair in the early part of December next, and the undersigned Chairmen of the Woolen, Clothing, and Dry Goods Departments, or some of the gentlemen named below, who form the committees thereof, will call on you at an early date to solicit your contribution. No other person is authorized to ask for or receive donations. Yours respectfully, MAX STADLER, Chairman Clothing and Woolen Department. JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department.

Committee—Nathan Strauss, firm J. Strauss Bros. & Co.; Louis Stix, firm Louis Stix & Co.; George Einstein, firm Stettauer Bros. & Co.; Edward Stieglitz, firm Hahlo & Stieglitz; H. Blum, firm L. & H. Blum; S. J. Lesem, firm S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.; Isaac Cahn, firm Weil, Cahn & Co.; M. Weil, firm Weil Bros. & Cahn; Z. Staab, firm Z. Staab & Bro.; H. Neustadter, firm Neustadter Bros.; A. B. Elfelt, firm Elfelt, Levi & Co.; B. Kuppenheimer, firm Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.; Charles Cahn, firm Cahn, Wampold & Co.; Julius A. Kohn, firm H. A. Kohn & Bros.; S. Colman, firm Colman Bros.; L. Spiegelberg, firm Spiegelberg Bros.; R. Buchman, firm Rindskopf Bros. & Co.; M. Steinhardt, firm M. Steinhardt & Co.; J. Waxelbaum, firm S. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Isaac Seligman, firm Seligman, May & Co.; S. S. Fisher.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 1:30,
"OUR BOYS" MATINEE.
LAST EIGHT TIMES! EDWIN BOOTH, OCT. 28.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Immense hit of the emotional sketch,
GUILT-EDGED PLEASURE.
Grand olio of forty artists in gorgeous ballets, magnificent dances, funny farces, spicy specialties, elegant varieties. Poses plastiques by the most beautiful women in America.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE BOARD IN a private family where home comforts can be obtained; will pay $80 per month, to include fire and gas. Address B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, two and a half years of age in private family, not above 50th st. Address, with terms and full particulars, R. A. MASON, No. 158 Broadway.

WANTED—A HALL ROOM, (PRIVATE FAMILY,) near Broadway and 30th st.; breakfast only. Address CHARLES, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for a circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes,
at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE, CORNER COURT ST.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing description quadrille figures and the "German."

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen and children, commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there, and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 11th av. and West 52d street, occupied by Grammar School No. 9.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1875.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 300 South 4th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.
JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

173d to 180th Time OF LED ASTRAY

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn, during the past weeks a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.

Illustrated with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and the
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. FOR THE LAST WEEK,

OUR BOYS.

LAST NIGHTS OF OUR BOYS.

Characters by JOHN BROUGHAM, CHARLES FISHER, D. H. HARKINS, MAURICE BARRYMORE, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, MAY NUNEZ, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss SYDNEY COWELL.

LAST MATINEE
OF
OUR BOYS,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
Mr. DALY will have the pleasure of introducing
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who, having entirely recovered from his recent dangerous accident, will make his first appearance in New-York since two years, in his world-famous impersonation of
HAMLET.
The sale of seats will begin on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
JARRETT & PALMER...............Lessees and Managers
THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS...............Director
ONLY SEVEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
THIS SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FRA DIAVOLO,
Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT as ZERLINA.
In rehearsal, Sir Jules Benedict's charming opera, THE LILY OF KILLARNEY, the story of THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Oct. 25, an entirely new holiday pantomime, with the great American clown, MR. G. L. FOX.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Mr. STUART is happy to chronicle
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE NATIVE DRAMA
IN THE CONTINUED SUCCESS
of Woolf's
"MIGHTY DOLLAR,"
with
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.......as....the Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.....as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory
which, now in its sixth week, will be given
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND AT A MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that he will have the privilege of shortly introducing one whom he and all who have seen him deem a most distinguished artist, the WESTERN COMEDIAN,
JOHN DILLON,
who has generously postponed his engagement in consequence of the unapproachable success of the "MIGHTY DOLLAR."

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE...............Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN
IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
and
MME. MARIE SALVOTTI,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
of MISS AGNES ETHEL'S
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT.
EVERY EVENING this week the beautiful play, written expressly for Miss Ethel by Victorien Sardou, entitled
AGNES,
with a POWERFUL CAST.
Box-office open all day.

HOWES & CUSHING'S
GREAT DOUBLE CIRCUS,
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
14TH ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Grand gala matinee this afternoon for ladies and children.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
OUR BOYS—OUR BOYS.
THE AFRICAN DWARF.
BROADWAY MILLINERS.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 1:30,
"OUR BOYS" MATINEE.
LAST EIGHT TIMES! EDWIN BOOTH, OCT. 28.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"Barcarolle Second," S. B. Mills, 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla Waltz," Strauss, 75c.; "Gliding Down the Stream," song, Braham, 30c.; "Eagle Centennial," song, Braham, 30c.; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40c.; "Souvenir du Passaic Falls," caprice, Gehring, 60c.; "Skidmore Galop," Braham, 30c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & Co., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

Canal Loan

OF THE

State of New-York

FOR SALE.

George K. Sistare,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. | S. D. DAVIS.

STOCK SPECULATION.
A new book explaining the various methods of operating in stocks will be mailed free to any address by
L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 38 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY LOAN, SEVEN per cent., bought and for sale in amounts to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall st.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL, NO. 241 4TH AV.

BOOTS AND SHOES EXCLUSIVELY.
REDUCED PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S SHOES, $4; LADIES' BOOTS, $4;
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S OF ALL KINDS.
IRON CLADS.
A strong and serviceable shoe for boys and youths.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOHN FALLAS OF Leeds, England, who is in failing health, is very anxious to hear from his son without delay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART...............Proprietor and Manager

THE
EAGLE THEATRE,
The most beautiful in America,
will positively
open
MONDAY, OCT. 18.

NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1875.

JOSH HART, Esq.,

SIR: From official reports of the Inspector of this department, I find the general appointments of the Eagle Theatre all that are required to secure the safety and comfort of audience and attaches. The aisles and seats are convenient and liberal; egress from all parts of the auditorium easy and ample, and the fire guards and escapes, both before and behind the curtain, are in accordance with the law.

WALTER W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

Box book open daily from 10 to 5,
where seats can be secured two weeks in advance.
PRICES.
Boxes.............................$8 and $10
Orchestra Chairs.............................$1
Balcony, reserved.............................75 cents
Dress Circle, not reserved.............................50 cents
Family Circle.............................25 cents
NOTICE.—Tickets must be purchased at the box-office, as speculating will in no way be allowed.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.
WILL
OPEN POSITIVELY OCT. 18.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WACHTEL
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Director...............AD. NEUENDORFF
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875,
Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre,
LES HUGUENOTS,
Grand Opera in five acts.
THEODORE WACHTEL
in his grand rôle as RAOUL.
Valentine...............Mlle. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM
Margarethe de Valois.....Mlle. JEANETTE GOLDBERG
Urbain...............Mlle. EMMA KUSTER
Nevers...............Mr. BRUNO GUENZBURGER
St. Bris...............Mr. ADOLF FANOSCH
Marcel...............Mr. JOSEF FASSBENDER
Bois Rose...............Mr. JULIUS MILDER
GRAND CHORUS,
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor...............AD. NEUENDORFF
Chorus Master...............S. HASSA
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1875,
POSTILLION DU LONJUMEAU.
Chaplon...............THEODORE WACHTEL
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1875,
LES HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1875, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
POSTILLION DU LONJUMEAU.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes, $20, $15, and $10. General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, do., 50 cents.
Box-office for the sale of Reserved Seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commence at 8 P. M.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. Tom Taylor's original comedy-drama, in three acts, entitled the
OVERLAND
ROUTE.
The performance is of the kind which has made this theatre famous.—*New-York Herald.*
It is exquisitely put on the stage.—*New-York World.*
The stage attire is of surpassing beauty.—*Times.*
The ship scene is extraordinary for beauty and accuracy.—*Tribune.*
The acting is unusually good.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*
The play is admirably mounted.—*Arcadian.*
Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, H. GWINNETTE, C. ROSENE, G. C. JORDAN, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, GERALDINE MAYE and E. BLAISDELL.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

STEINWAY HALL. WHITE-CERVANTES.
GRAND CONCERTS,
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 19 and 21.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist,
and
Mr. YGNACIO CERVANTES, Pianist.
Their first appearance in America, assisted by the following artists:
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY,
Mrs. SOFIA ADAN DEPICHARDO, Mr. C. FRITSCH, Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, Mr. ADOLF SOHST, Mr. E. AGRAMONTE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Sale of seats will commence Saturday morning, Oct. 16, at Steinway Hall, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE
NOS. 585 and 587 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
CRAMMED HOUSES and a GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT BILL.
First appearance of the unparalleled acrobats,
Prof. LEON AND HIS THREE SONS.
TONY PASTOR IN A NEW REPERTOIRE.
GUS WILLIAMS IN NEW SONGS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART...............Proprietor
Mr. Alf. Burnett, Mr. D. L. Morris, Virginia Stickney, Watson and Sherman, Barney and Rickey, Schoolcraft and Coes, Lulu Delmay, Nelly St. John, John Wild, John Allen, and the new local drama,
PICK NICK; Or
WHERE'S MY DOG?
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE...............Manager
First appearance of the WONDERS—the artistic BAYNOR BROTHERS in MIRTH, MUSIC, and MYSTERY.
First time—A new local drama called NEW-YORK BY DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT, AND MOONLIGHT.
Reappearance of JOHNSON and BRUNO, and WILLIAM COURTRIGHT. The GREAT CARLOS and the OLYMPIC COMPANY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE;

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 1:30,
"OUR BOYS" MATINEE.
LAST EIGHT TIMES! EDWIN BOOTH, OCT. 28.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, AT THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY, NO. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. The ABLEST PROFESSORS in America are engaged.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE—WEST 23D ST.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels. The Klopement. The Three Off-uns, Old Uncle Eph. Shakespeare in the Kitchen | Eugene's Vocal Album. Artistic clog exercises, banjo solos, cornet solos. Evening at 8; Saturday matinee at 2

SOCIETY SOCIABLES EVERY SATURDAY EVENING at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany building, 14th st. Enjoyment a certainty. Partners provided for strangers. Matinées at 3; evening at 8.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING, 1875, at Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th days of October. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES.
Oct. 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, and 16.
Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot, on race days at 12:05 and 12:35 P. M.
RETURNING AFTER THE RACES.
Fourth Avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; have always received highest awards in America and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WAREROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

300 MARBLEIZED AND MARBLE MANTELS, new designs, from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

OFFICIAL INCAPACITY.

CORONER CROKER AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION—HOW OATHS ARE ADMINISTERED AND WITNESSED—POWER OF CORONERS TO ADMIT TO BAIL.

The investigation of the affairs of the Coroners' office was continued yesterday by Senators Booth and Tobey, of the Special Committee of the Senate. The session was brought to a close shortly before 2 o'clock, as Commissioner Davenport, who is counsel to the committee, had to appear also in the Police Commissioners' case, before the Mayor. The examination of Coroner Croker was concluded for the present, and John T. Toal, Clerk of the Board of Coroners, was next placed on the stand.

Coroner Croker's examination was opened by some inquiries in regard to the record of the inquest in the case of a man who died in February last. This record showed that one Sessler died at No. 522 East Sixteenth street, and that on the day following his death, on which day also the jury was impaneled, the inquest was begun and closed at the Morgue. White, Fogarty, and the other regular jurors served in this case also, though it appeared that a jury was impaneled at the house where Sessler died.

Q.—Why didn't you close the case at the house, Coroner? A.—I disremember now; probably because there would not be sufficient testimony.

Q.—The only testimony you finally took in the case, according to the record, is that of the mother of Sessler, which occupies about ten lines, and that of your deputy, Dr. Macwhinnie? A.—Well, I suppose I was not satisfied with that, and hoped to get more.

Q.—And I suppose that is the case in all these other similar papers? Look at these. A. (after examining them)—We were not always satisfied with the testimony.

Q.—Here is the case of John Francis Hearne. The only testimony is that of the wife of Hearne and the deposition of your deputy. This was adjourned the same way. Now, what effort did you make to get further testimony? A.—We notified the Police to inquire very often.

Q.—This proved by the doctor's certificate to be a case of death from pneumonia. What did you expect the Police to inquire for there? A.—We would not notify them in a case of pneumonia; I will state that at times in the rush of business, in the hot Summer months, I have had to adjourn cases to the Morgue without a jury; I never desired to close any case contrary to the evidence; in cases of small-pox I would not try to get a jury, because they would not go into a house where small-pox was.

Q.—Then in small-pox cases they did not view the body? A.—No, Sir; in some cases they would not even go into a room to look at a body through the glass of the coffin-lid; the jury did not view the body in the case of Hearne, at No. 80 Prince street; in no case where Fogarty is among the jurors was the body viewed at the house where the body lay; I suppose the reason why Mrs. Hearne made her mark to her deposition was because she was nervous.

Q.—Well, now look at the paper. Why did she make her mark in one place after writing her name in another? A.—That writing at her mark is Dr. Macwhinnie's; I suppose she did not write it plain enough before and he got her to make her mark.

Q.—What did you want juries for in such cases—or in any cases? A.—Because I make it a practice; I think it is safer; they ask questions of me and the doctor.

Commissioner Davenport—Well, could you be Coroner and witness both? A.—No; but they would ask questions. They would ask medical questions of the doctor.

Q.—These juries ask medical questions. What medical questions have you ever heard them ask? A.—Well, they would ask him medical questions when he stated things to them in medical language.

Q.—They would ask him what his medical terms meant and he would explain to them—is that it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There appears to be a record missing here; here is a paper marked "duplicate," what does it mean? Look at it. A.—I have never seen that paper before.

Q.—You didn't! Whose signature is that? Is it not yours? A.—No, Sir; the other signature is Dr. Macwhinnie's; the body of this record is in Mr. Toal's handwriting.

This record was that of the death of Patrick Heffernan, who died Feb. 28, 1875, at No. 123 Roosevelt street, and certified that a jury had been duly sworn and that a verdict of death from alcoholism was rendered upon the evidence. It purported to have been sworn to Oct. 11, 1875, (Monday last,) before Coroner Croker, and signed on that day by Dr. Macwhinnie. The Coroner reaffirmed that he did not know anything about it or about this paper.

Q.—Did you or did you not swear, Dr. Macwhinnie or Mr. Toal, to that paper? A.—Never to my knowledge.

A number of other records were submitted to the Coroner to ascertain whether he understood the proper form of certifying to his own administration of the jurat, as none of these depositions made by Dr. Macwhinnie were signed by the Doctor, but merely opened with the words "Dr. Macwhinnie being duly sworn," &c. Most of these declarations were in the Doctor's own handwriting, and the Coroner had evidently accepted that as the evidence of the oath without subsequent signature from the Doctor, and himself subscribing below it, "Sworn before me this — day of ——. Richard Croker."

Coroner Croker—I might not have sworn them on that date.

Q.—Oh! then you certified that they were sworn at that date, but didn't swear them on that date? A.—I might have; I didn't always swear them on the date that appears; I might not sign the papers for several days after swearing them; they are dated when I sign them.

Other papers were produced, showing that Mr. White, the Morgue-keeper, had been sworn in the same way as Dr. Macwhinnie had, without subsequently signing his deposition, and the Coroner frankly said he thought that was right, and that no other form or evidence of the oath having been administered was necessary. The same state of facts was shown as to the lack of attestation or verification by witnesses to the subscription of witnesses who merely made their marks.

Q.—Here is the record in another case, and Catharine Daly makes her mark. Now, Coroner, do you find any subscribing witnesses to that mark, which purports to be made by Catharine Daly? [After a long pause, during which the Coroner examined the paper.] Do you know what a subscribing witness is? A.—Do you mean one who seen her sign it?

Q.—Yes. Some one other than herself? A.—I seen her sign it. The Doctor seen her sign it.

Q.—But neither you nor the Doctor have so certified. A.—I say here at the bottom, "Sworn before me."

Q.—And you think that is enough to show that they are subscribing witnesses. Now here are the marks of some jurors also unattested? A.—I seen them make their mark. I have never sworn anyone as a juror and as a witness in the same case.

Several other cases were examined, in which the grossest irregularities, both on the part of the Coroner and his Deputies, were shown.

Commissioner Davenport said he would now drop this branch of the inquiry, and wished to call the Coroner's attention to an affair of last election day. He did not mean in any way to raise the question of the tragedy of that day or to ask any disagreeable question relating to it. He had no hesitation in saying that he did not think Coroner Croker shot McKenna. He wished to know the facts as to what transpired after his arrest and at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

The witness then made a statement as to the fact of his arrest, and the charge made against him by James O'Brien at the station house, that he [Croker] shot McKenna; that Coroner Woltman arrived about two hours after his arrest, examined different witnesses as to the shooting, and admitted him to bail.

Q.—Now, Coroner, I want to ask you whether you understand the law to be that a Coroner has any right to bail a man charged with that offense. Do you, as Coroner, claim the right to bail a man charged with homicide? A.—Yes, Sir; I can take bail if I wish.

Q.—Where the charge is murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you on Monday next bring here any copy of any law that you can find or know of, giving you such power? A.—There was no direct charge against me.

Q.—I have asked you the direct question whether you, as Coroner, claim to have the power to bail a man charged with murder? A.—I don't think I have. In my case I would bail him.

Q.—You said just now you had the power, and now you say you haven't; which is it? A.—I would not take the responsibility—not in a murder case.

Commissioner Davenport next turned to the question of Coroner Croker being permitted, during his trial, to go from court to his house instead of returning direct to the prison. The Coroner testified that he was taken home by the Deputy four times, perhaps five times; the longest time he ever remained at home was about one hour; was not during that period at home at 11 o'clock P. M. of any day, as had been testified to; returned to the Tombs not later than 10 P. M. any night; had visitors call on him several times at night; the only one who stayed all night in his cell with him was his bondsman, Edward Kearney, and that was only on the first night he was in prison; he was confined in No. 4, the condemned cell; witness went home only because his wife was ill at the time.

Commissioner Davenport next directed his attention to a recent occurrence connected with the arrest and confinement of two young men at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and their subsequent discharge. The Coroner stated that he heard on the street that these young men had quarrelled and been arrested; that he was asked to go around to see them; that he did go; saw the Sergeant at the desk, and the young men were brought out and asked if they had any charge to make against each other; they both said they had not, and were "let go;" witness did not ask that they should be discharged.

[In connection with this matter it may be proper to state that there have been assertions made that Coroner Croker actually went to the Station-house, opened his court as Coroner, and discharged the two young men in question.]

John T. Toal, Coroner's Clerk, was next sworn and examined as to the "duplicate" record in the Hefferman case. He testified that finding the original record was missing, and fearing that this committee might get hold of the fact he and Dr. Macwhinnie had prepared this duplicate; the facts set forth in it were from his own and Dr. Macwhinnie's recollection; witness had written it and Coroner Croker signed it; witness did not see him sign it; the signature was Coroner Croker's; witness could not remember the exact circumstances of preparing this duplicate; it was done four or five days ago; witness' memory was not very retentive; he had remembered some of the facts in the duplicate record since last February, though he was not quite clear as to the signature of this paper a few days ago; witness put it on Coroner Croker's desk the same as he did other papers, for his signature, and a little while afterward found it on his own desk, signed. No further testimony of importance was elicited from this witness, and his examination was adjourned until Monday next.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

TWO NEGROES KILLED AT A PICNIC BY WHITE ROUGHS—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS.

An affray resulting in the death of two colored men occurred at an early hour on Friday morning, in the neighborhood of Schuetzen Park, on Third avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, Brooklyn. The men killed were Samuel Jackson and Henry Thompson. They had been to a colored picnic at Schuetzen Park during the afternoon and evening of Thursday. So far as is at present known, everything had passed off quietly and pleasantly at the picnic, with the exception that the festivities had been interrupted during the night by a gang of turbulent white rowdies, among whom were John McGuire, a laborer, residing in Thirty-sixth street; Matthew Dowden, a plumber, residing at No. 1,045 Third avenue; James Thornton, cooper, Forty-first street and Second avenue; John Tracey, a book-keeper, residing at Thirty-sixth street and Fourth avenue; John Hall, No. 75 Thirty-eighth street; Walter L. Kent, Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue, and Dennis McCarthy, residing in Forty-first street, near Third avenue. All of these, with the exception of McGuire and Dowden, are said to be respectably connected. McGuire is a notorious young ruffian, who has been frequently arrested for various offenses, and seems to have been the ring-leader in the disturbance, and to have struck one, if not both, of the fatal blows. The negroes upon whom the assault was made were Samuel Jackson, Henry Thompson, a man by the name of Bennett, and Mrs. Sarah Hendricks, a sister of Jackson, all of New-Utrecht. McGuire had made himself particularly obnoxious while the colored people were dancing, and once attempted to drag Mrs. Hendricks away from Bennett, but failed, and soon after left the Park with his companions. They lingered near the entrance, however, and when the picnic was over and Thompson and his friends had started to go home, McGuire attempted to take the woman Hendricks away from Jackson, on whose arm she was leaning. He resisted and told McGuire that the woman was his sister, and he wanted him to let her alone. This so enraged McGuire that he threatened to kill Jackson, and at the same instant struck him in the forehead with a stone weighing five pounds, and laid him lifeless at his feet. A moment of great confusion ensued, during which Thompson was also struck on the head with the same stone and fell senseless. The assailants then fled, and the cries of Mrs. Hendricks and Bennett soon brought two policemen to the spot. Thompson and the corpse of Jackson were taken to the Eighth Sub-precinct Station-house, and in less than an hour all the assailants were arrested and locked up. Thompson was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died during the afternoon yesterday. Jackson was about twenty-three years of age and had been for some time in the employ of Judge Cropsey, of New-Utrecht. He bore a good reputation. Henry Thompson was about thirty-nine years old, and had been for some time in the employ of Mr. Andrew Montfort, of New-Utrecht. He also bore a good reputation. Neither of them was married. The Coroner and District Attorney have taken charge of the case.

HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT—AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence is presented in connection with the nomination for Senator in the First District. The names of merchants include the President of the Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and the Cheap Transportation Association:

LETTER FROM MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants and others, of the City of New-York, learning that you are likely to decline further service in the Legislature of this State, unite in expressing the hope that you may be able to reconsider this determined action. We recognize the value of your past services in behalf of the commercial interests of the State and an honest administration of public affairs, and we should esteem it a serious loss if circumstances prevented your continuance in the service of the public.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
H. B. Claflin.
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
B. W. Floyd.
Janes & Co.
Franklin Edson & Co.
J. S. Schultz.
Solon Humphrey & Co.
E. L. Fancher.
George W. Lane.
B. P. Parker & Co.
Henry Hentz & Co.
James M. Brown.
Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brodie & Durham.
G. H. Tuttle.
Fairfield & Trask.
Wiley, Wicks & Wing.
Benjamin B. Sherman.
John D. Jones.
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.
George A. Merwin & Co.
And others.

MR. PRINCE'S REPLY.

FLUSHING, Oct. 12, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated Oct. 7 has only been handed to me this evening, when the convention to nominate a Senator from this district is almost at hand. For its kind expressions I am most grateful, and the confidence of gentlemen such as yourselves is certainly something most highly to be esteemed. All of my friends are fully aware of the great disinclination I have felt to being a candidate for this position this year, business and other reasons uniting to make it almost an impossibility to accept. Up to this time I have never given an affirmative response, although the urgent solicitations of many for whom I have the highest respect, both within and without the district, have not been without their effect. Your remonstrance against my declination, however, bearing the signatures of gentlemen representing, I may say, the whole commercial community of New-York, comes with a force which cannot well be resisted, and I feel that under such circumstances should I receive a nomination to-morrow, I shall not be at liberty to decline. Allow me to add that whether success or defeat shall follow my acceptance, the receipt of such a document as yours will always be remembered as one of the proudest events of my life.

With great respect, I am very truly yours,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

To Messrs. H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., H. B. Claflin, Phelps, Dodge & Co., and others.

A MALICIOUS MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Customs, thus corrects the recent statement, copied from the Chicago *Times*, referring to the arrival of Mr. Secretary Bristow's family from Europe. The article contained the following statement:

> "While the steamer was at anchor in New-York Harbor, waiting the Health Officer, the Government cutter approached and took off eighteen trunks belonging to Mrs. Bristow and family, and the said trunks made no figure among the group that lined the docks when the passengers went ashore."

The following are the facts: While the steamer was at anchor, waiting for the Health Officer, the Government cutter approached and placed on board of her the Deputy Surveyor and inspectors assigned to the vessel, and the cutter left without taking from the steamer any person or any article of baggage, and no baggage left the steamer by any other vessel. Mrs. Bristow and family and all their baggage remained upon the steamer until she was docked at Jersey City, when they landed, and the baggage went ashore with that of all the other passengers. It consisted of four trunks and four small packages for state-room use. Mrs. Bristow made a declaration under oath of the contents of her baggage, stating with particularity such of her personal attire as was new and upon which the duties were paid. The baggage was examined and treated in all respects like that of other passengers, and having gone ashore with all the baggage that came from the Scythia, was, after such examination, sent to Mrs. Bristow's hotel by a public express.

THE GILMORE HOMICIDE.

The trial of Redmond Joyce, for the shooting of the colored man Gilmore, was continued in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Tappan and Associate Justices Voorhies and Wilfert, yesterday. No new testimony of importance was elicited in addition to that given before the Coroner. Emma Marsh, of No. 495 Bergen street, and Hannah Seary, of No. 517 Bergen street, testified that they saw the shooting, and that Officer Joyce raised his arm when he discharged his pistol. Neither of them saw him stumble. Joseph K. Farris, a lad of twelve years of age, saw Joyce raise his arm, and says that he stopped running before he fired. Several policemen and others saw the shooting, but did not see the officer take aim, but saw him running and also saw him stumble. The testimony is all in, and counsel will sum up on Monday. Ex-Judge Troy, Joyce's counsel, offered to submit the case to the jury without summing up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The judges of the Cape May yacht race yesterday decided unanimously in favor of the Resolute.

Controller Green paid the salaries of the school-teachers for the month of September yesterday.

Henry Eppstein died suddenly in his lager beer saloon, No. 400 East Fifty-first street, from disease of the heart.

F. Byrdsall, aged seventy-eight, died yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a Bleecker street car, in Park row, on the 4th inst.

Thomas Delaney, aged forty-nine, of Eleventh street and Avenue B, fell from a gas-tank at First avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday, and fractured his left leg.

William Meissenmayer died yesterday at his residence, No. 325 West Forty-fourth street, from a fracture of the skull received on the 13th inst. by falling from his truck.

Joseph Veltung, aged forty, of No. 315 Bowery, was found dead early yesterday morning by Patrolman Hawkins, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the stoop of No. 51 First street.

Messrs. John T. Bruning, William Druff, Norman Freeman, Henry Robertson, Joseph S. Watson, and George W. Williams were yesterday elected members of the Produce Exchange.

The lady managers of the Ladies' Directory will give an exhibition of their Cooking Class, and a lunch, at the rooms of the Directory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, between the hours of 10 and 12 to-day.

A public meeting of the New-York Sunday school Association will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, in observance of "The day of universal prayer for our Sunday-schools."

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mr. Basil Hall, an old member, who died on the 28th ult., at Erange-over-Sands, England, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Bishop Littlejohn will sail for Europe to-day in the steam-ship Britannia. He goes to inspect the American Episcopal churches in Europe, under appointment of the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal churches of the United States.

A telegram has been received by the Haytian Minister in this City advising him that the Canales affair has been settled, (according to the terms agreed upon at Washington,) to the satisfaction of all parties, and the refugees have been embarked.

Messrs. Dufais & Ebert, of No. 65 Stone street; C. J. Ketchum, of No. 101 Pearl street, and C. B. Camp, of No. 140 Pearl street, cotton brokers, notified the Cotton Exchange yesterday of their inability to meet their engagements. Neither was of any commercial importance.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Marckwald took place yesterday morning from his residence, No. 28 East Fiftieth street. There was a large attendance at the house, and the services were read by Rev. Dr. Isaacs, at the conclusion of which the remains were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

The new ocean steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Munroe, of the Anchor Line, arrived at this port last night on her trial trip. Mr. George Siddons Murray is her chief officer, with Blanchard Ward second and Thomas Martin third officer, and John Kennedy chief engineer. The Anchoria will sail on her return voyage on the 23d.

The regular meeting of the American Academy of Dental Surgery will be held at the residence of Mr. George H. Perine, No. 50 West Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday next, at 7:30 P. M. The special meetings of the Academy will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at 10:30 A. M., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

BROOKLYN.

Francis Conboy obtained a verdict for $250 and costs against John Wren, in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, for an unprovoked assault in January last.

The residence of Edward Scantlinburg, No. 30 Belvidere street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday in daylight and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $139.

At a meeting of the field officers of the Fifth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., held at head-quarters, in Brooklyn, last night, Col. James Jourdan was elected General of that brigade, in place of Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, promoted to the rank of Major General.

A lecture on Africa and African missions and latest discoveries, reported by Dr. Livingston and by the recent letters of Mr. Stanley, will be given on Sunday evening, Oct. 17, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Fulton streets, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Pinney.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday on the body of James P. Russell, eighteen years of age, who was killed almost instantly by falling from the topmost branches of a chestnut tree, a distance of sixty feet, and striking on his face and stomach. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

At the regular Friday evening prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church last night, among the notices read by Mr. Beecher was one from Mr. Andrew Bradshaw and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw applying for letters of dismissal from Plymouth Church, without the usual request for letters of recommendation to some other church.

William B. Howard, Justice of the Peace of East New-York, was brought up to plead upon three indictments found against him by the last Grand Jury, charging him with malfeasance in office, in collecting illegal fees. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for next Friday. His bail was fixed at $3,500.

Moses Pohl, aged twenty-two years, dealer in cigars at No. 18 Graham avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by swallowing half an ounce of vitriol and then shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The cause is supposed to be a combination of business troubles and unrequited love. He may recover.

Edward Brown, a New-York book-keeper, was arraigned before Justice Voorhis yesterday on a charge of bigamy preferred by his second wife, Claudia Oliver. She alleges that she married Brown in April last, and about three weeks ago discovered that he already had a wife. Ascertaining this she left him and caused his arrest for bigamy. Brown is now in Raymond Street Jail awaiting trial.

Mr. Peter E. Ogilvie, foreman shipwright at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was last evening the recipient, at his residence, No. 102 Vanderbilt avenue, of a very pleasant surprise given by his numerous friends in Brooklyn in the shape of a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $350. The presentation was made by Mr. Amos F. Larned, of the Associated Press, which was appropriately responded to by the recipient. Among those present were the following-named persons: Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, United States Navy; Capt. John Moore, Mr. Joseph L. Chapman, Alderman Edward Fry, ex-Alderman Gater, and Capt. Giberson.

LONG ISLAND.

The jury before whom George B. Banks and Royal Sammis were tried for riot and assault and battery on Charles G. Kelsey have returned a verdict of "not guilty."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The funeral services over the remains of Frank Powell, the ticket agent of the Harlem Railroad Company at White Plains, took place at the Memorial Church in that village yesterday afternoon. A brother of the deceased, who came from Pennsylvania to attend the funeral, yesterday received a telegram to the effect that an elder brother, Mr. A. M. Powell, Sheriff of McKean County, Penn., had died that morning and would be interred to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The suit of August Seiler against City Clerk McCullough, of Hoboken, has been dismissed, the defendant proving that he was not responsible for the record of property given defendant.

William R. Atkinson was arrested in Hudson City yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Paulin, of Newark, for grand larceny. The complainant was Henry Lefort, from whom, it is alleged, Atkinson stole $100 worth of furniture.

The New-Jersey Young Men's Christian Association have elected C. B. Stout, of New-Brunswick, President; Hon. John Hill, of Boonton, Vice President; A. A. Lozier, of Orange, R. A. Chalker, of Lambertville, and Edward Lindsey, of Orange, Secretaries.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday George Simmons, who was convicted on three indictments, two for grand larceny and one for petty larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. A number of prisoners were arraigned to plead to indictments.

John White, a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with fraud and obtaining money under false pretenses. He pleaded not guilty, and Thomas Foster furnished bail in $1,000 for his appearance.

William C. Armstrong, a resident of Trenton, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of arsenic. Mr. Armstrong, who was suffering from a fistula, was informed that an operation would be necessary to remove it, and preferred death to the operation. Some hope of his recovery is entertained.

The examination in the charge of conspiracy preferred by Mr. Hemmerich against Rev. Mr. Maas, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, Jersey City Heights, and George Heepe, one of the deacons, was held before Justice Streng, in Hoboken. The charge was that the Pastor and deacon had conspired to destroy Hemmerich's business of school-teacher, and that they drove him from the basement of the church, in which he held his school. It was shown on the examination that Hemmerich was a dissipated character, and that for the credit of the church it became necessary to close the doors of the school-room against him. Justice Streng took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE TURF.

PROGRAMME FOR THE LAST DAY OF THE JEROME PARK MEETING—THE POOLS.

The Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club will terminate to-day, and if the weather should clear, there will be a fine day's sport. The programme promises five races, the first of which will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes, one mile and five-eighths. This has five nominations, including J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, 122 pounds; William R. Babcock's b. c. Egypt, by Planet, 4 years, 106 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, 102 pounds; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, 98 pounds, and J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, 92 pounds. With this apportionment of weight the race should be a good one. The second race is a purse of $500, for maiden two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which has two entries, viz.: P. Lorillard's b. f. Tigress, by imp. Leamington, out of Remorseless by imp. Eclipse, and George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue. The third race is a purse of $600, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry weight for age; for $1,500 allowed 3 pounds; for $1,000, 7 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds, and in this the following seven have been entered: John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, 95 pounds; John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, 102 pounds; Frank T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, 93 pounds; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 107 pounds; J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, by imp. Leamington, 3 years, 88 pounds, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid, 98 pounds, and b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, 93 pounds. The fourth race will be a purse of $800, for all ages, dash of two miles and a half; winners at this meeting of $1,500 to carry 7 pounds extra; of $2,000, 10 pounds; horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting allowed 7 pounds. The entries for this race are John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years, 88 pounds; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, 98 pounds; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, 118 pounds, and D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, 4 years, 98 pounds. The fifth and concluding race of the day will be a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $800, of which $200 to the second horse. The entries are Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 164 pounds; Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, 160 pounds; Joseph Donahue's br. g. Deadhead, 4 years, 144 pounds; George Longstaff's ch. h. Coronet, 5 years, 144 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years, 117 pounds, and J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. g. Boz, 4 years, 115 pounds. The pool selling on these events last night was as follows:

MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

	Subscription Room.	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Shylock	$20	$100	$125
Egypt	28	50	120
Galway	20	65	125
B. F. Carver	16	35	70
Burgoo	6	15	30
Total	$88	$265	$470

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

	Subscription Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Tigress	$25	$205	$135
Ambush	15	200	90

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Subscription Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Milner	$35	$310	$30
Survivor	20	200	30
Josie B. Mattie W.	15	110	28
Lelaps	15	120	20
Donnybrook	9	120	20
Warrior	4	40	8
Total	$98	$900	$136

TWO MILES AND A HALF.

	Subscription Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Madge	$25	$200	$60
Milner	14	180	35
Nettie Norton	11	250	35
Shylock	10	190	35
Total	$60	$820	$165

STEEPLECHASE.

	Subscription Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Diavolo	$50	$200	$120
Trouble	45	130	95
Coronet	29	110	60
Deadhead	14	80	75
Busy Bee Boz	9	50	35
Total	$147	$570	$385

NASHVILLE RACES—SUE WYNNE AND SALLIE GARDNER THE WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—This was the third day of the Fall meeting of the Albion Jockey Club at Gallatin. The attendance was very good, but the track was heavy. The following are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—For the Ladies' Gold Cup, valued at $100; mile heats.

Sue Wynne	1	1
Misdeal	2	2
Gardner's filly	dis.	

Time—1:50¼, 1:50½.

Pools before the first heat averaged $50 to $10 on Misdeal, and after the first heat $50 to $25 on Sue Wynn.

SECOND RACE.—Dash of one mile and a half for a purse of $150.

Richards' Sallie Gardner	1
Franklin's Arizona	2

Dead heat between Fannie Malone and Damon for the third place. Time—2:45.

In the pools Arizona was the favorite at $50 to $40 against the field.

For to-morrow the races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Linck's Hotel Stake, for three-year olds; $25 entrance; play or pay; $150 added by Linck; mile heats. The following will probably start: W. T. Linck's George Graham, Franklin's Planivoo, Durham's Sue Wynne, Rice's Volcano, and Richards' Katie.

SECOND RACE.—Jockey Club Purse of $200, for all ages, mile heats, three in five. Probable starters: Sallie Gardner and Brakesman.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse, $150; usual weights and allowances; mile heats. Probable starters: Barry's Cataran, Bailie Peyton's ch. m., 4 years old, Richards' Redman, Barnes' Sebree, Love's Ida Love, Cheatham's Newbern, and Davis' Pythias.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Milton Brown, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Alonzo M. Viti, Italian Vice Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Chief Justice W. B. Richards, of the Supreme Court of Canada, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Commissary J. Forrest and Dr. W. A. Moseley, of the British Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; ex-Congressman C. L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, N. Y.; Prof. G. W. Atherton, of the Red Cloud Indian Commission; Prince Frederick of Wittgenstein, of Germany, and Major John W. Todd, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Archbishop James F. Wood, Rev. A. J. McConomy, Rev. James O'Reilly, and Rev. James Mulholland, of Philadelphia and Hon. J. Vitas, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIGEON-SHOOTING NOTES.

The match heretofore announced between Messrs. Bennett and Bogardus and Messrs. Carroll Livingstone and Paine has been declared off, the last two mentioned pleading a press of business.

It is reported that a match of pigeon shooting has been made between James G. Bennett and Travis Van Buren for $2,000 a side. The conditions are fifty single rises each, at thirty-five yards, London Gun Club rules to govern. The match is announced to take place in December.

A match at pigeon shooting is announced between J. G. Heckscher and Carroll Livingstone, of this City, and Messrs. Randall and Grubb, of Philadelphia, at fifty single rises, thirty-five yards distant, English rules to govern, for $4,000. The shooting is to take place at Baltimore on the 20th inst.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

THE GAY SEASON.—"While you're young, you should be gay, what's the use of sighing?" particularly when you can call at either of KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and procure one of his elegant Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's HATS? His fabrics are peculiarly adapted to the "gay season."—*Advertisement.*

DRAMATIC.—Miss Helen Houghton, a charming young actress—Bowery Theatre, Nov. 1.—*Advertisement.*

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—Spanish Gold, 226½@227; American Gold, 82@82½ premium over Spanish. Exchange active, but weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 110@112 premium; short sight, 114@116 premium; 60 days, gold, 140@142 premium; short sight, 146@148 premium; on London, 172@174 premium; on Paris, 136@138 premium. Sugar easier, but not quotably lower.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—Printing Cloths steady at 4½c. for 64s; some extra goods held ⅛c. higher.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.

C. S. Chase,
Mr. Batchelder,
Mrs. Sarah Steeds,
W. A. Edwards,
Mrs. Dunscombe,
D. Tourgon,
William Pardow,
William Fraser,
Robert Matthews.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.

Mr. Armstrong,
Mrs. Joseph Bates and two children,
Nelson Barlow,
Mrs. Olivia M. Craighead,
Mrs. Mary Davis,
Rev. Hugh Elder,
F. L. Fauquarson and lady,
O. B. Gwynne,
Abel Hunt and lady,
Mrs. B. J. Hawley,
William B. Keill,
Miss Anna Keill,
D. S. Keith,
Alexander Keith,
George Keith,
Miss T. Kirkberger,
S. Anderson,
D. Greene,
Daniel Manson and lady,
John Mills,
Hugh Mitchell and lady,
John McBride,
A. W. McKay,
Chester Newell and lady,
Mrs. J. L. Prossen,
Miss Maurice L. Prossen,
Mrs. Edward Porter,
James Ramsey,
W. Thomson,
Abram Volk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:12 | Sun sets....5:19 | Moon rises.6:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:17 | Gov. Island.9:03 | Hell Gate..10:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; France, (Fr.,) Trudele, Havre, France, George MacKenzie; Dio H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Charlotte, (Br.,) Wheaton, Cork or Falmouth for orders, George F. Bulley; Embla, (Norw.,) Lovensen, Dundalk, Ireland, Benham & Boyesen; Bitti, (Aust.,) Tomiach, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; France and Plata, (Fr.,) Leguex, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Iona, (Aust.,) Ragusin, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Principi de Napoli, (Ital.,) Megra, Singora, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; Runeberg, (Norw.,) Fredriksen, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Giuseppe Accame, (Ital.,) Mainero, London, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; John Campbell, (Br.,) Harkinson, London, Eng., James W. Elwell & Co.; Skulds, (Norw.,) Johnson, Glasgow, Scotland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Josephine, (Br.,) McFarlane, Alexandria, Egypt, L. F. Brigham.

Brigs Eliza Thomson, Bates, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Roise, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; L. Armio, (Ital.,) Esposeto, Gloucester, Eng., Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Schrs. Speedwell, Drisko, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Laura, Roberts, Jacksonville, Fla.; Warren Ray; Peter H. Crowell, Chase, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son; J. P. Auer, Bedell, Richmond, Va., Abiell Abbott; Bay State, Buikley, Boston, Charles Twine; O. M. Remington, Harding, St. Pierre Mart., H. A. Shaw & Son; Winnie Lawry, Spear, Portland, Me., Candee & Pressy; J. N. Ayres, Provost, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; Annie Chase, Richmond, Sag Harbor, N. Y., George C. Blair & Son; W. & H. Wotherspoon, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; A. & E. Baker, Murray, Bridgeport, Conn., Ruckett & Bro.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br., new,) Munroe, Glasgow Oct. 2, and Moville 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales for first six days; since had moderate weather. The A. brings 39 cabin and 111 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Sept. 26, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 5, lat. 47, lon. 31, encountered a heavy westerly gale; 8th, lat. 45 30, lon. 34 30, passed a German steamer bound E. showing signal letters R D W T.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp Sept. 30, with mdse. and 83 passengers to G. W. Colton.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Tam O'Shanter, (new, 1,700 tons,) Soule, of and from Portland Oct. 11, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nellie Clark, Clark, Bocabec, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, (of Machias,) Proctor, Bocabec, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Layton, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with 190 tons plaster to Crandall Bros.

Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Addison,) Crowley, Two Rivers, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to A. Riphardson & Co.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Osseo, Gorham, of and 17 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, with laths to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Lubec,) Garrison, Hillsboro, N. B., 9 ds., with plaster to Newark Cement Co.

Schr. Kate Foster, (of Machias,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. John W. Scott, Walsh, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. L. Holway, (of Lubec,) Bryant, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., via Gloucester, with plaster to C. V. & V. C. King.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Lord, Kennebec, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Telegraph, Thorndike, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Winters, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Wauponsa, Bramann, Bangor, with lumber to Wolfe & Reed.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Prescott, Bangor, with iron to master.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. Moreilght, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Freeman, Wellfleet, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Low, Kenyon, Boston.

Schr. Joshua S. Bragdon, Bragdon, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Connors, French, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Susan, Eaton, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Georgia, Coffin, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. H. Barrett, Jewett, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mars Hill, Miller, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Charleston, Jones, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, Thomas, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Annie Francis, Hatch, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Laura A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. P. Ames, Snow, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Seth W. Todd, Todd, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William Gillem, McHafferty, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Paran, Fletcher, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Elisha T. Baker, Mosher, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Katie Collins, Collins, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Frank J. Walter, Goodrich, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, Lewis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Billow, Morris, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Zoe, Dow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William D. Cargill, Rich, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Allen, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Drisco, Haskell, Deer Isle.

Schr. Alquizar, Moore, Deer Isle.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Newport.

Schr. J. F. Baker, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. John E. Daley, Long, Portsmouth.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, Wilson, Portsmouth.

Schr. Eri, Robinson, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eugene, Leland, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Hall, Newburyport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Orient, Staples, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Blast, Murray, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Neptune, Holmes, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gov. Burton, Palmer, Fall River.

Schr. R. S. Dean, White, Fall River.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Modesty, Nickerson, Plymouth.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, Hall, Plymouth.

Schr. Cora Etta, Pendleton, Salem.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Fengar, Salem.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Nantucket.

Schr. P. & G. W. Hinds, Hill, Pawtucket.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Riverdale, Green, Lynn, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Belle, Mott, Lynn.

Schr. John Wright, Young, Portland, Me.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Laura and Marion, Clifford, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. H. Prentice, Prentice, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Olive, Avery, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Freezley, New-Bedford.

Schr. Pavillion, Leach, New-Bedford.

Schr. Teazer, Bunker, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. N. W.; hazy and cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 14.—Sld. brig Kingston, (Br.,) for Cuba, and schr. Lottie Belle, for Provincetown.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Arr. steamer St. Mary, Staples, from Rockport, Texas; brig Mechanic, Gould, from Portland; schr. Mary Slusman, Pennington, from New-York.

Sld. bark Espana, (Sp.,) Olaquibel, for Savannah.

MATANZAS, Oct. 12.—Arr. barks De Zaldo, Miller, from New-York; Ocean Pearl, Healy, from Portland.

Arr. 13th, schr. Grace Webster, Gales, from Portland.

Arr. 14th, schr. E. A. Sanches, Benson, from Baltimore.

Sld. 14th, bark S. W. Holbrook, Mitchell, for New-Orleans.

SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 14.—Arr. steamer W. H. Atkinson, (Br.,) Barland, from Montreal, and cld. for Glasgow.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 15.—Arr. barks Winslow, (Norw.,) Erickson, from London; Royal Harrie, (Br.,) Wieners, from Sydney, C. B.

Cld. Oct. 14, barks Mary Hogarth, (Br.,) Shields, for Barrow; Hecla, (Br.,) Gould, for Liverpool; brig Charles A. Bovey, for Cardenas; schrs. Nettie, for Boston, and Mocking Bird, for Fayal.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sld. for the United States: Eolus, Agnes Campbell, J. B. Duffus, Giovannino M., Marietta, Leading Wind, Vesuvio, Wave Queen, Edgar, Marco Polo, Ruma, Allie Burnham, Alma, Adieu, Medusa, George H. Jenkins, Acadian, Sabine, Arcturus, Macaulay, Montreal, N. S., Templar, Maggie Chapman, Metsola.

Arr. out on the 10th inst.: R. M. Hesler, Excelsior.

Arr. out on the 13th inst.: Rothesay, Carrie Delap, Erstatningen.

Arr. out on the 14th inst.: Cornelius Grinnell, the latter in the Channel: Ahkera, Cameo, Adventure.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Price, from New-York Oct. 5, and the Cunard Line steam-ship Scythia, Capt. Haina, from New-York Oct. 6, both for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 7 o'clock and the latter at 10 o'clock.

The steam-ship City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, left here for New-York to-day.

The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic left here for New-York at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Dakota, Capt. Forsyth, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house.*
LUCCA.	Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success.*
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHL.	Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

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Our Favorite { Elevated Oven Hot Closet RANGE.
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Are specially adapted for family use; splendid workers; give perfect satisfaction.

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Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Coupes, Coaches, Victorias, Phaetons, Rockaways. Six-seated Rockaways, our new pattern is beautiful and stylish; Light Coupe Rockaways, new patterns. Now at our ware-rooms a large stock of the above styles, which we have manufactured for the Fall trade, and offer at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

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NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Joseph L. Townsend was unanimously elected President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. George Hodgsdon, and Mr. E. W. Albro was also unanimously appointed Secretary.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, President pro tem.

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SUITS, $10, $12.	OVERCOATS, $5, $8.
SUITS, $15, $20.	OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
SUITS, $25, $30.	OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
SUITS, $40, $50.	OVERCOATS, $30, $40.

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BOYS' SUITS, $15, $20.	OVERCOATS, $12, $15.
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